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THE ORIGINAL WORDS OF "YANKEE DOODLE"

While the English were yet in Boston, after the arrival of Washington at Cambridge in 1775, some poet among the British wrote the following piece in ridicule of the New England troops. It is the original "Yankee Doodle" song.

Father and I went down to camp,
Along with Captain Goodwin,
Where we see the men and boys
As thick as hasty-puddin'.

There was Captain Washington
Upon a slapping stallion,
A-giving orders to his men!
I guess there was a million.

And then the feathers on his hat,
They looked so tarnal fine-a,
I wanted peskily to get—
To give to my Jemima.

And then they had a swampin' gun,
Large as a log of maple,
On a deuced little cart—
A load for father's cattle.

And every time they fired it off
It took a horn of powder;
It made a noise like father's gun—
Only a nation louder.

I went as near to it myself
As Jacob's underpinnin'.
And father went as near again—
I thought the deuce was in him.

Cousin Simon grew so bold,
I thought he would have cocked it;
It scared me so, I shrinked off,
And hung by father's pocket.

And Captain Davis had a gun,
He kind a clapped his hand on 't,
And stuck a crooked stabbing iron
Upon the little end of out.

And then I see a pumpkin shell
As big as mother's basin,
And every time they touched it off
They scampered like the nation.

And then I see a little keg,
Its heads were made of leather;
They knocked upon't with little sticks
To call the folks together.

And then they'd fife away like fun,
And play on corn-stalk fiddles;
And some had ribbons red as blood,
All wound about their middles.

The troopers, too, would gallop up,
And fire right in our faces;
It scared me almost half to death,
To see them run such races.

Old Uncle Sam come then to change
Some pancakes and some onions,
For lasses cakes to carry home
To give his wife and young ones.

I see another snarl of men
A digging graves, they told me,
So tarnal long, so tarnal deep,
They 'tended they should hold me.

It scared me so, I hooked it off,
Nor slept, as I remember,
Nor turned about till I got home,
Locked up in mother's chamber.

THY LAW.

It is Thy law that from the sky
Withdraws the silver awning;
It is Thy law that sends the light
Of long, slow summer dawning.

It is Thy law that brings the wind
Where fragrances have slumbered,
That fills the air with darting wings
And hum of bees unnumbered.

It is Thy law that burns the blue
In June's exceeding splendor,
That makes returning day delight,
The lingering twilight tender.

It is Thy law that heaps the moss
A green and velvet pillow,
That lifts the leafy forest-side
In billow after billow.

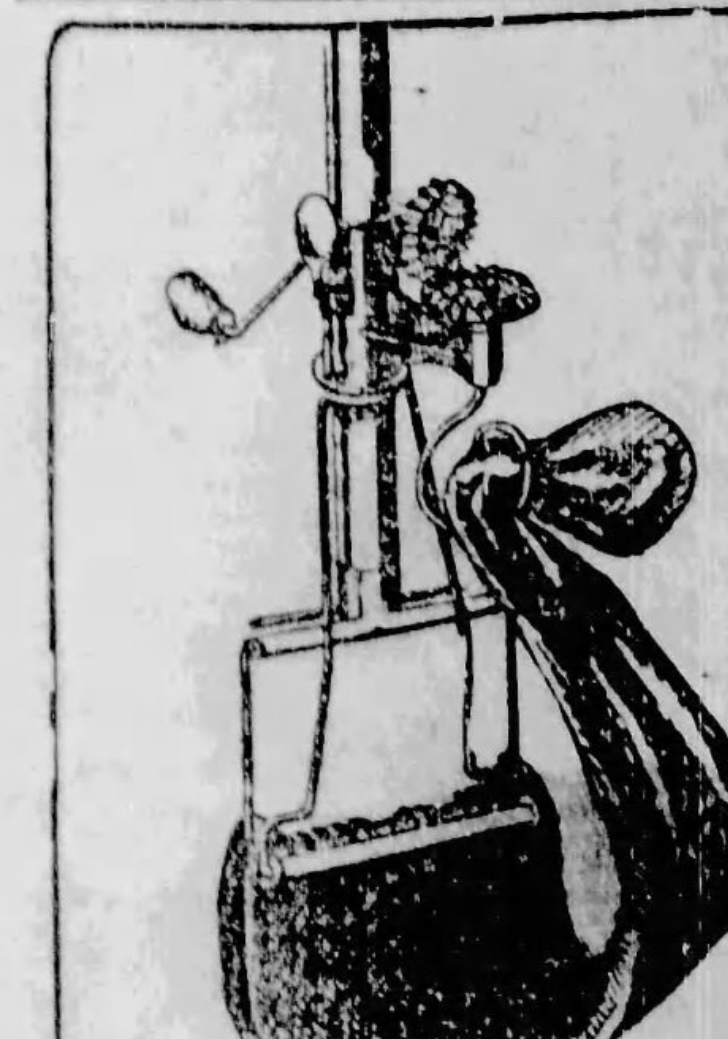
It is Thy law that throbs with life
And crowns the year's sweet story;
It is Thy law that bursts the bud
And brings the rose in glory!

It is Thy law that buoys the soul
Far over all annoyance,
In vision of supernal power
Bending to summer's joyance.

It is Thy law that lets Thine own
Feel heavenly strength attend them—
Great peace have they that love Thy law,
And nothing shall offend them!
—Harriet Prescott Spofford in The Congregationalist.

MOP HOLDER AND WRINGER

The illustration shows a very handy contrivance for wringing the water out of a mop after it has been rinsed of the dirt which adheres to it when scrubbing floors. The principal advantage of the invention is that it can be applied directly to an old mop in which the cloth had hitherto to be wrung by hand, thus saving the cost of a new mop or wringing machine of the style now sometimes used in connection with mop pails. The only change necessary in attaching this wringer to a common mop is the cutting of a longitudinal groove along one side of the handle, near the lower end, in which a spring latch is inserted to prevent the sleeve which carries the wringing machine from twisting on the handle while the cloth is being wrung. This latch allows the wringer to slide freely up and down the handle, to bring the machine into or out of working position, and notches cut in the top and bottom of the groove support the machine in either of its two positions. As will be seen, the wringer consists of a pair of bevel gears rotated by a crank on one shaft and having a wire hook on the other shaft, the whole being carried by the sleeve, which also has the spring latch pivoted on one side. To wring the mop the cloth is inserted in the hook with the sleeve in its lowest position, when the latch is withdrawn from its notch and the sleeve elevated to the point where the latch enters the upper notch. Then a turn of the crank winds up the cloth tight enough to force the water out.



The Truly Remarkable.

"Do you think there is anything remarkable in love at first sight?" asked the romantic youth.

"Not at all," answered the cynic. "It's when people have been looking at each other for four or five years that it becomes remarkable."—Washington Star.

The Figure He Cuts.

"I understand," observed the person who knows about everything that happens, "that Mr. Bliggers is cutting quite a figure in New York society."

"He is," said the person who really knows some things. "He is cutting a figure 0."—Baltimore American.

Why Cuba Should Be Annexed.

Reasons Given by Senator Elkins of West Virginia.

It has been my judgment for a long time, independent of all questions of reciprocity and trade relations, that Cuba would inevitably become part of the United States. This being the case, I have believed the sooner the annexation was consummated the better it would be for both nations. Consequently I introduced in the senate, toward the end of the recent session, my resolution providing for annexation. Since then I have been a good deal criticised.

It has been claimed that the resolution is untimely and an offence to Cuba, by even suggesting annexation at this time. The letter and spirit of the resolution furnish no ground of offence. The resolution provides that Cuba must take the initiative, and only when she asks for annexation can the United States take action. Under the resolution, if Cuba fails to ask to be admitted as a state, there can be no annexation. There has been no time within the last fifty years when the people of Cuba, if they could have had their choice, independent of Spain, would not have gladly consented to become a state in the American Union. Then, why should it be any cause of offence now that she is free, largely by the grace of the United States, to simply indicate our willingness that, in the event it should be her wish to become a state, we would consent? Texas, after gaining her independence by the valor and heroism of her people, alone and unaided, did not regard it an offence to be asked to come into the American Union as a state. The same invitation set forth in this resolution was extended to the people of Texas. They were not offended, and they did not regard it beneath their dignity to promptly accept it; and why should Cuba be offended? We have spent two hundred millions of our money and watered the soil of Cuba with the blood of our soldiers to gain her independence.

For nearly a century the annexation of Cuba to the United States has been the dream and ambition of American statesmanship.

After nearly a century of waiting, the time seems opportune now to carry into effect the well-defined wishes of a majority of the people of Cuba and the United States in regard to annexation. No sufficient reason can be urged against annexation. Under all circumstances, annexation now is in the interest of both countries. I never favored it before, and opposed the Spanish war partly for the reason that, in the event of war, the United States would be compelled to acquire all the territory of Spain in the western hemisphere. This I did not desire.

The environment of Cuba, being a small country, right under the shadow of the Great Republic, beset with trials and difficulties on the threshold of her national life—these and other things stand in the way of her being long an independent nation, while as a state in the American Union her people would be prosperous and progressive; the products of her soil, the richest on the earth, would find a ready market at home and abroad; her people would become citizens of the Great Republic, an honor greater than being Roman citizens in the best days of the Roman Empire, and enjoy the liberties and all the blessings that would flow from being a part of the best, greatest and freest government in the world.

After annexation the products of Cuba would not come into hurtful competition with those of the United States. Free trade among the states has never lowered the price of labor or worked injury to American interests. Wherever our flag floats the price of labor advances. Under our immigration laws this would soon be the case in Cuba, and the price of labor in both countries would be the same for the same work. With annexation Cuba would have the best market in the world for all her products at her very doors in her sister states unhindered by duties, and the farmers and manufacturers of the States would supply everything needed by Cuba as against all other countries.

But for the war with Spain, although so successful and glorious, Cuba would now be a part of the United States. Before the declaration of war, at the instance of the United States, Spain granted the armistice on the island demanded by the Cuban insurgents. President McKinley, in his great desire to avert the war, worked hard to secure this result, and I think if the armistice had come a week earlier or President McKinley could have had thirty days longer he would, through peaceful negotiations, have induced Spain to surrender sovereignty over Cuba and Porto Rico.

It was clear that only through the intervention of the United States by peaceful means or war could the people of Cuba ever have hoped to end Spanish rule on the island. Nothing short of the annexation of Cuba would have justified the United States in intervening and paying Spain $200,000,000 for the island. The people of Cuba would have welcomed annexation, as it offered the only escape from Spanish domination on the island.

Even with the war, had it not been for our declaration that the war was not waged for conquest or aggrandizement, known as the Teller amendment, Cuba would to-day be a part of the United States, just as Porto Rico and the Philippines are. This amendment has proved both mischievous and unwise. There was no need of the United States, on the eve of war, declaring what it would or would not do during or following the war. Wise men, and a nation governed by wise men, in entering upon great transactions should never make unnecessary declarations and pledges.

The difficulties, trials and troubles we had in Cuba, Porto Rico and Hawaii, and are now having in the Philippines, are but the pulse beats of natural expansion, the growing pains of the Republic, natural and logical in the progress and development of a great nation. They will soon pass away and be forgotten, and we will look upon our island possessions with pride and satisfaction and as useful acquisitions necessary to holding and increasing our trade and commerce in the Pacific Ocean and the Orient, and for our national defence.

When Cuba shall become a part of the American Union and the Isthmian canal shall be completed, which is now assured, Porto Rico, Cuba, Hawaii and the Philippines will be the outposts of the great Republic, standing guard over American interests in the track of the world's commerce in its triumphant march around the globe. Our people will soon see and feel that these island possessions belonging to the United States are natural and logical, and in the great part we are to play in the affairs of the world we would not only not give them up, but wonder how, in the working out of our national destiny, we could got on without them. This splendid chain of island possessions, reaching half around the world, would not be complete without Cuba, the gem of the Antilles.

The provisions of the act of congress that Cuba insert the conditions in her constitution commonly known as the Platt amendment prevent Cuba from being an entirely free and independent nation. We have put upon her conditions which, in a sense, may be to the mutual interest of both countries, but, while ensuring a certain security to Cuba, make her in effect a dependent nation: and as long as these conditions stand as part of our laws and imbedded in her constitution she can never be a free and independent nation. The people of Cuba will soon learn that it is far better to be a state in the American union, with senators and representatives in congress, than to be a dependent nation. This furnishes one of the reasons why I think her people will prefer giving up national existence and becoming a part of the great republic.

There is a tendency in all human affairs—in government, trade and commerce—to concentration and combination. Meteors go to the sun; small nations are becoming part of great nations, and Cuba in her present environment, situated as she is, cannot be expected to resist this tendency. Thoughtful and intelligent people, both in Cuba and the United States, believe that it is manifest destiny that Cuba should become part of the United States. Why not anticipate the sure workings of time and do now what the people of both nations will welcome later on with joy, unanimity and enthusiasm? Now is the most opportune time for annexation before Cuba contracts debts and strains her credit to start in the race of national life, and before the United States, in order to further help Cuba, makes more sacrifices, either by abandoning her economic traditions and breaking down the policy of protection, which has brought such great prosperity and success to our people, or otherwise. In the long future, yet not so long in the lives of nations, Cuba would become one of the richest and most progressive states of the union.

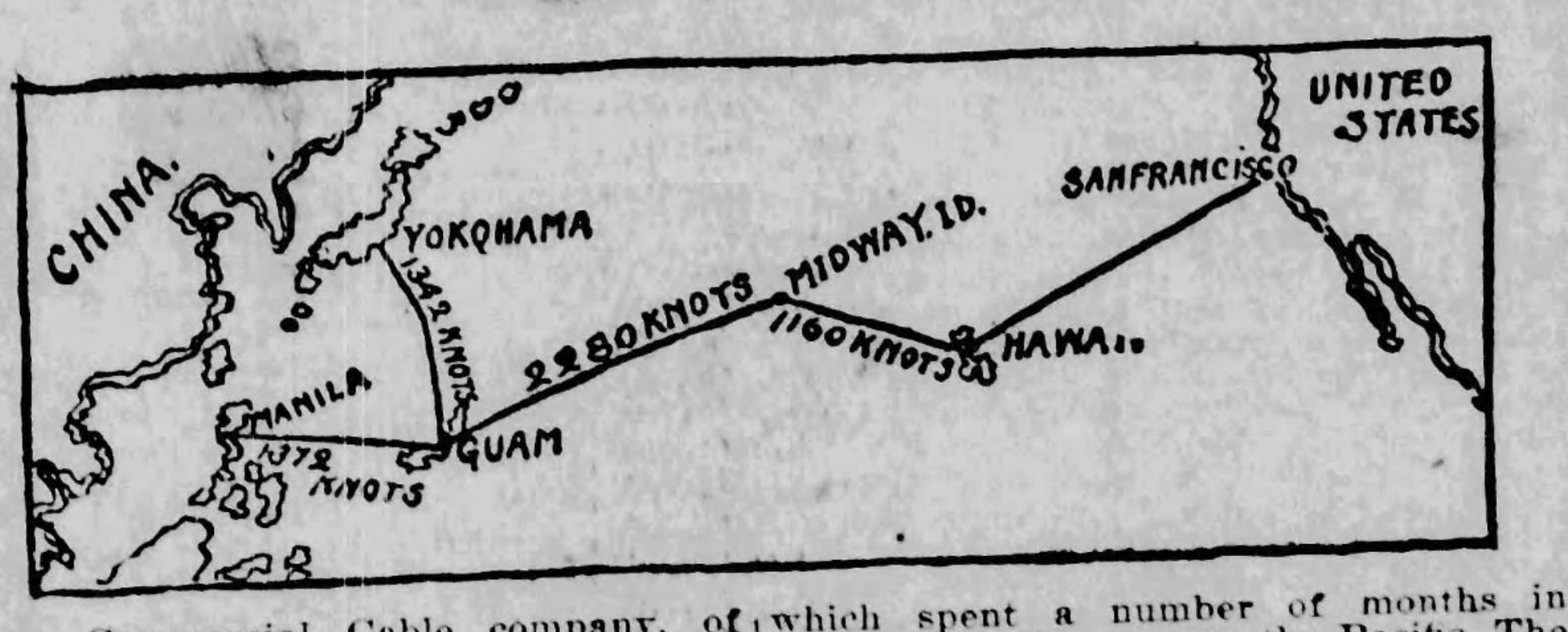
More progress has been made in the four years of American occupation of Cuba than in any fifty years of her previous history. Cuba, with her great advantages and resources, needs capital, and confidence on the part of investors that capital and property will be protected. In nearly four centuries, it is said, only about two-fifths of the land of Cuba has come under use and cultivation. Her vast forests of timber are substantially untouched and her iron ore deposits scarcely opened. Her fruit industry is neglected.

If Cuba were a state in the American union all this would be changed; the investor would have confidence that capital would be protected; the unappropriated lands would come into use and their value multiply; her forests would be taken, her iron mines would be opened up, her commerce on sea and land would increase, her towns and cities would grow in population, and her people would soon be as prosperous as any in the world. Americans would seek homes there and engage in business with the certainty of the largest measure of success.

There was a long discussion and fierce opposition to the annexation of Texas—much more, I think, than there will be to the annexation of Cuba—but it came at last as surely as the annexation of Cuba will come. There is not a loyal and true American to be found within the confines of the republic who would give up Texas, and within a few years after Cuba becomes a state in our union not an American will be found willing to part with the island.

Under the circumstances, having been generous beyond measure to Cuba, having lifted her up and made her a nation among the nations of the earth, it seems right and proper that the United States should open the way and make it easy for Cuba to ask for annexation.—Collier's Weekly.

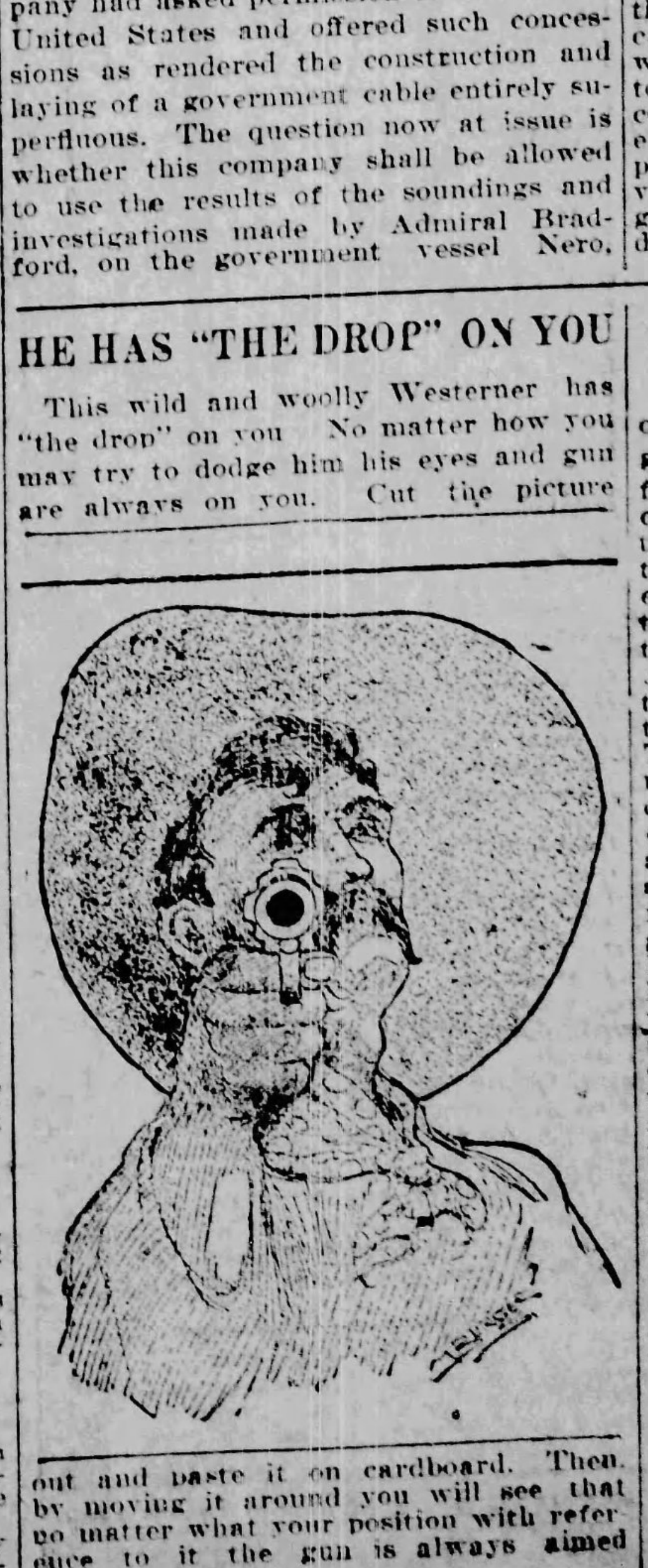
ROUTE OF THE NEW PACIFIC CABLE



The Commercial Cable company, of which the late John W. Mackay was the head, is to lay the first cable across the Pacific Ocean. A bill was before Congress last winter for an appropriation to lay a cable at government expense. This failed, because the above named company had asked permission to land in the United States and offered such concessions as rendered the construction and laying of a government cable entirely superfluous. The question now at issue is whether this company shall be allowed to use the results of the soundings and investigations made by Admiral Bradford, on the government vessel Nero, which spent a number of months in making soundings across the Pacific. The matter is not yet fully settled, but it is deemed entirely probable that their use will be granted. The above map shows the route as laid down by Admiral Bradford. If the government data is turned over to the Commercial Cable company, there is no doubt that it will be the line on which the cable will be laid. In case the required permission is given, the cable wille be in operation to Honolulu within the present year, and will be open to Manila before the close of 1903. The company offers a special rate to this government, which is much less than the present rate via Europe, and also provides for the purchase of the cable by the government, in case the United States decides this is the best course to pursue.

HE HAS "THE DROP" ON YOU

This wild and woolly Westerner has "the drop" on you. No matter how you may try to dodge him his eyes and gun are always on you. Cut the picture out and paste it on cardboard. Then by moving it around you will see that no matter what your position with reference to it the gun is always aimed straight at you.



FARE REFUNDING SCHEME.

Night before last the council passed an ordinance providing that where passengers on a street railroad who have paid fare have been delayed ten minutes or over through the fault of the company—the breaking of a cable, for instance—the fare or an equivalent must be returned. If the mayor signs the ordinance there will be another legal question for the lawyers of the companies and the city to fight over, for it is not likely that the companies will instruct their conductors to obey the ordinance in question. The companies may admit that when a man pays five cents there is an implied contract that he should be carried to his destination without unnecessary delay, and that where there has been an unreasonable delay the money should be refunded. They may say that if a passenger will call at the office—which may cost him five cents or more—and prove that he is entitled to a refund the five cents will be paid him. They will object strongly, in all probability, to allowing conductors to decide when the companies they work for are responsible for a delay and to hand back nickels when they think the companies are responsible. At present conductors are perfect ignoramuses when there is a delay. They never know the cause and never have an idea as to when the cars will begin running again. Their ignorance, real or assumed, is extremely provoking. It is a question whether they would be any better informed if the council ordinance about refunding fares were to go into effect.—Chicago Tribune.

Cheap for the Host.

Guests decline a lot of good things at fashionable dinners, because they do not know the polite way of eating them and will not expose their ignorance.

PASSING HUMOR.

Whose Rib? Eve—"I fell out of the apple tree this morning, and I really believe I fractured a rib." Adam—"That one of mine, or one of your own?"—Ohio State Journal.

"Mike," said the superintendent, "there is a dead dog reported in the alley between Illinois and Meridian streets. I want you to look after its disposition. An hour later the intelligent officer telephoned: "I have inquired about the dog and find that he had a very savage disposition."—Boys' World.

Wiseman (looking at pair of fives)—"I'm only a beginner at this game, gentlemen, and I'll have to ask a few questions. Is three aces and a pair of kings a good hand?" Others (in chorus)—"Oh! fair. I drop." Wiseman (taking the money)—"Oh! I merely wanted to know. I only have a pair of fives this time."—Chicago Journal.

Proof Positive: "You say that your parent is mentally incapable of taking care of his money, and you wish a guardian appointed?" asked the judge. "Well, what proof have you that he is a spendthrift?" "Why, he has been known to attend as many as six church fairs in a week!" "Petition granted," said the judge.—Baltimore Herald.

A Persistent Old Settler: "He's one of the old settlers, isn't he?" "Yes. One of the most persistent old settlers we have." "What do you mean? That he persists in hanging on?" "No. I mean that he persists in settling. He has settled for from 10 to 20 cents on the dollar after no less than five failures and he'll do it again if he gets a chance."—Chicago Post.

WISE WILLIE.

Willie—Say, pop, give me a nickel for a poor, lame man.
His Papa—Who is he?
Willie—He runs the lemonade stand on the corner.

Sometimes When Least Expected.

The Lord helps them that help themselves, and sometimes wen you least expect it most.—Leslie's Monthly.

None But The Brave—

By Hamblen Sears

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CHAPTER XVII.

In Which the Special Messenger of Sir Henry Clinton Is Fed.

As I looked about me to gather a bit of the situation of the house, I could not forbear an exclamation; for, dark as it was, I could see but a sorry house for our abode. The building was a straight affair, narrow and high, with a pointed roof, like a Dutch house, and, though at first the house appeared to be complete, I saw in a moment that it had been practically destroyed by fire. The lower rooms seemed to be hastily repaired, but the upper windows had no frames or glass in them, and the whole was blackened with singed wood.

Back of the house and towards the water I could make out in the murky darkness the black ruins of burned dwellings, and here and here tents built over roofless rooms, with now and then a light shining through the slits in the cloth.

Acton was standing grumbling to himself as was his wont.

"This is no place for us," said he; "we shall be caught in a hole like rats."

"The longer we stand here, the more likely," I answered, and forthwith rapped upon the door with my sword-hilt. No reply coming, we pushed in the door, and, it giving easily to our weight, we entered to find a long, narrow hall, and stairs running straight up towards the next story. At the further end a light showed beneath a door, and with a step we were at it, finding, on opening, an old woman confronting us with wonder and suspicion in her silent face.

"Who be ye, then?" asked she, after a moment.

"Listen, woman," said I quickly, "speak not so loud. We come here from Robert—from Robert, you understand," I added, as I saw her face go white and eager, "and we are to wait here secretly for him—"

"Him?" cried she, under her breath. "You will not let him come here? He must not now! 'Twould be his death! How came ye to let him come?"

"He comes of his own accord, and sent us on before," said I. "Do not fear for him! He can watch over his own safety without our aid. But instead, give us food and drink, if you have it."

She looked at us doubtfully a moment, and then went into the back room which appeared to be the one chamber in the house spared by the fire. In a few moments we sat down to a dish of salt beef and bread. I then carefully opened the dispatches found on the dead man, and discovered them to be a full account of the forces at and around Newport, detailing Rochambeau's strength and the number of militia troops furnished him by Rhode Island, Connecticut and Massachusetts, though to my certain knowledge the number was understated.

Following out a plan I had thought up, I altered the figures by scratching those given and writing in between the lines more than three times the number above, as had already been done in one or two cases. The dispatches of Hazeltine were letters from Major Andre written in prison, and a statement giving out that Washington was about to make an attack on Paulus Hook and Staten Island, with some description of the plan of attack. Whether this were true or not I could not tell, but I must take my chance. We were in the act of sealing up the packets again, when there came a thundering pounding on the outer door.

"What is it?" cried the woman.

"Open in the name of the king!" cried a voice from the outside.

"Oho!" said Acton under his mustache. "They call upon us soon, eh?" and he drew his sword and stood looking at me.

"Quick, woman," I said, "go to the door, and you do the talking."

"What shall I say?"

"Ask who it is and what's wanted."

This she did, we standing by her close to the door.

"Open in the name of the king!" cried the deep voice again, "or we will break down the door!"

Acton and I stood back, silent in the darkness, with a stiff problem ahead of us, for there was no mistaking the voice of Hazeltine.

"Well, will you open?" cried the voice a third time, and then I bade Acton, more by signs than anything else, stand by the handle of the door.

"When I open, catch him and bring him in," I whispered, "and put in all the strength in your big body."

He nodded, and at my whispered instruction the woman said again:

"What for? Why should I open?"

"Because I have a warrant for the arrest of a man now in this house."

"There's none here," she answered, and then, as I told her, cried out: "The door sticks. You must push from the outside."

There came a muffled oath, and then a savage kick at the door, and I heard other voices.

"Harder," cried the old woman, who seemed to grasp the idea, and as I felt a body press against the door, I let it swing suddenly open, and a man was driven into the hall and the door shut again before he realized that he was down and one of the strongest men in the colonies sitting on him with his fingers so tight upon his gullet that he could only gurgle softly. We had him in the other room bound and gagged in a moment, but the pounding on the door was enough to wake the town.

"Open in the name of the king!" cried a dozen voices, and then the old door, strong as it had been made, gave perceptibly to the force from without. I turned to the woman.

"Is there a back way out?"

"Only into the lane, thence to Beaver street in among the ruins; but ye can go upstairs and down the outside steps at the back."

"So be it, and quick, too! Acton, pick up your man and come on." We were upstairs, had laid him in the gable, and were hurrying down to the second story again, when a crash told us we were too late, and in a moment the hall was full of men. They saw us at the top of the stairs, and started up.

"Now, man, let them have it," I cried, and we both fired at the leaders as they came up two steps at a time. Two men threw up their arms and fell back on the others, and the whole crew rolled back to the floor.

"Again, Acton."

"Aye, man," laughed the reckless chap, "take the first, and I the second. So! We wasted nothing." Four men lay dead on the stairs before the others could retreat. But our four pistols were of no further use.

I am no fool to lose heart in a tight place, but the game seemed up as we saw them gather together for another charge.

"Yield yourselves, and we'll do ye no harm," cried one. "If ye do not, Heaven help you!"

"Don't bother strangers by calling on 'em," said Acton, in a jeering tone, "but come on, my lambs, and take us!"

A growl was the only answer as they started up the stairs again. We had the slight advantage of light, as well as of being above, and the first two began to engage Acton, who stood at the top. I knocked the nearest over with the butt of my pistol, and then, leaning out from the crazy balustrade, began an exchange of thrusts with the next two, they fighting straight over their heads, I down upon them.

They stood their ground well, preventing by their own bodies any others from taking part, until another jeering laugh from Acton was followed by the bodies of his men tumbling back upon them, tripping the whole crew over one another to the bottom, amid cries and curses that would have raised the dead. The howl was taken up by those in the hall, and then to our consternation a loud shout of many voices came from the street. Running to the sashless window, I saw half a hundred soldiers crowded around the door.

"Back again!" cried Acton, "the town's on the way upstairs!" and in truth it looked so; for they had found a round table, and holding this above and before them, they were coming slowly up two abreast and as close as they could step.

"I have it," cried Acton—the man seemed always to become gay in a fight and find his best wits at the most hopeless time. "Quick, man, that cupboard! 'Twill make cheese of the whole lot." And we lifted a great double-doored clothes-press standing in the hall, Acton, the woman, and I, and pushed it over the stairs, carrying balustrade and all with it. The blow was a terrible one, for the weight of the cupboard carried the table down upon the eight or ten men, and all went down together, amid dust and cries and roars of laughter from Acton that fairly set me off as well.

The situation was changed for the moment, for the brave cupboard had jammed itself in the stairway, preventing any ascent or descent by that passage for some good minutes to come. In the pause that followed, a stifled cry from the old woman showed us behind the spot where the cupboard had stood a frameless window looking out on the roof of the next house. Roof there was none, however—only blackened timbers, with here and there a patch of shingles still clinging in place.

'Twas a chance, and we took it. We were out in a moment, clambering over the creaking timbers and down on the farther side into a lane, no wider than a man's body, between two buildings. There was but one way to go, and that into Broadway, and in another moment we were at the back of the crowd of two or three hundred people standing about the door of the fated No. 2 howling and yelling, asking questions and giving opinions to one another. Manifestly this was the safest place for the moment, till we heard a cry of joy from the inside, and knew that the leaders must have overcome our friendly cupboard.

"Come," said I to Acton, and led him across the green to Clinton's house, easily distinguishable for its many lights and the music coming from it. At the door we were challenged by a sentry and asked what was our business.

"Special message to the commander-in-chief. I must see him at once," said I, looking at Acton in fear that the absolute astonishment sitting on his face would end the matter then and there.

"You can not see him now, man. He is—"

"'Tis a dangerous thing to waste time, my friend, when Sir Henry Clinton is concerned. Call his secretary here at once," and I stood aside on the steps to allow some late arrivals to enter, as if the matter were settled.

"But you'll get us hanged, man," whispered Acton, "if you—"

"Hold thy tongue, man!" I said in the same tone.

"But I don't see—"

"Well, corporal, are you not gone yet?" I asked, angrily. "Do you know that your head will drop off if this delay gets about?"

"I have my doubts," he answered, "but I'll call Mr. Cameron."

Cameron, then, was the secretary, and he came in a moment, dressed in black, and rubbing his thin hands together.

"Mr. Cameron," I said, before he could speak, "I am Mr. Merton, and this is Mr. Roberts. We have just come from Newport and Verplanks with dispatches for Sir Henry. Will you notify him at once?" And I showed him the dispatches.

He looked at us a moment through his narrow little eyes, and finally said:

"Come this way, gentlemen, if you please," and, going around the side of the house, we entered a smaller door into a cross corridor. As we passed along I saw a brilliant series of rooms, polished floors and groups of uniformed men and beautifully dressed women walking up and down the hall and dancing in the large ball room. Then in an instant we stood in a dimly lighted room.

At the end of five minutes a large door opened on the other side of the study or office, and a bright light from one of the ball rooms burst in upon us. A large hand held the door for an instant, and my body stiffened as I heard a lively girlish voice I knew in my dreams now, saying half angrily, half playfully:

"But, Sir Henry, this is my dance!"

"My dear Mistress Debby, I am far more unhappy about it than you can be," said a high, somewhat querulous masculine voice.

"I do not believe it! If 't were true, you would not run away so."

There came some answer, which was lost to us in the study; for at that moment the door opened wide, and a tall, thick-set man entered, and closed it quickly behind him. He stood still a moment, not being able to distinguish clearly in the dark room.

Sir Henry Clinton at that period was well advanced in years. He would have been a handsome man but for his eyes, which by their expression gave to his face a sinister look that became more marked as he spoke. He had only left his home in England that he might win fame for himself in a few short months and return with a great name to his native land. His ill-success against the American army, and his utter inability to cope with a mind like my commander-in-chief's had increased this dissatisfied, querulous complaining side of his character, and he had now become thoroughly disgusted with the whole war. Such had been the gossip of this commander of the British forces in America, which had reached the ears of all of us out in Connecticut. Everywhere his troops would win battles according to European methods, and then be forced to retreat, losing more men in the retreat than the Americans had in the fight. This was anything but encouraging; and the general showed his chronic pettishness in his every action. He showed it now, as he said, sharply:

"Well, Cameron, are you there?"

"Yes, your excellency."

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Dinner of the Baron Riedesel.

At the stroke of 6 the next night I stood before the fine mansion which the Baroness Riedesel, occupied, with a foreboding, and to tell the truth, a bit of fluttering in my insides. We, Acton and I, had, late in the night, slipped back into the ruined house and found the old woman lying in the back room nearly dead with terror and with the mark of a foul blow over her eye and down her cheek. We got her up and brought her to, only to find Hazeltine gone. 'Twas no place for us, and so, on her advice, and deeming the open method wisest, we partook ourselves to the "Star and Garter," a boarding house kept by Mrs. Hodges at the Battery, down below Clinton's mansion and over against old Fort George.

There we stayed all day, working out, partly from our window view, partly from our information, the lay of the land back of Arnold's house, just above the commander-in-chief's house. Only once I went out to find a man named Low, who had been mentioned to me as a brave patriot of the Sons of Liberty, living under the stigma of Toryism to serve his country by staying in the city—a doctorchirurgeon. I went down Wall street, by the hosts of shops that had laces and silks and satins in their windows, and rare fruits, and met ladies daintily picking their way from carriages through the muddy streets, full of pitfalls and holes and dirty gutters, where the drains ran.

Four times in that hour I met carts with canvases over them, but not so completely as to prevent me from seeing half a dozen dead bodies lying one on the other beneath the covering, going, so a shopkeeper told me, to the trenches up above the city, where they were thrown to rot in the sun and rain. Many of them were my compatriots, who had lain in the Sugar House or Bridewell prison—for many thousands of our poor fellows lay here still, since the day, more than three years ago, when I had marched north with Putnam for my life. Low I found at last, and a good man and true he was to me. Somehow he knew of my coming, and we arranged a plan for an attack at the foot of Arnold's garden two days hence.

Then I left Acton, telling him—more shame be it to me—that I was going to sup in order that I might get word of Arnold's habits. And yet what came of that dinner would have made me stop a bit, had I foreseen it. And so I was ushered into the drawingroom in the finest coat and breeks I could buy in the shops and a tie and lace front that made me feel like a gaudy popinjay from some sickly European court. The baroness came in a moment and kindly bade me sit, saying the others would be there in a few moments. Indeed, I found the custom prevailed to arrive half an hour late, which seemed to me then, and does still, to be a foolish bit of inane fashion.

"Do you know," said she, with genuine tears in her eyes, "that we have just heard of our friend Major Andre's horrible sentence? Did you know him, Mr. Merton."

"I never saw him, but he was a good and true gentleman," I answered.

"These are terrible days. I can not sleep o'nights for thinking that my little daughters may catch this terrible plague. Only this afternoon my husband told me that 27 of the poor prisoners died of it yesterday on the prison ships in the harbor. I wish I might do something to aid them, but, beautiful as our house is, we have hard labor to get wood and food, such is the price of all necessaries."

My better self warmed to the lady and I told her she had a good heart, and that I, too, could not keep my thoughts from the wretched prisoners.

"Governor Tryon and General Patterson, the commandant of the town, are goodness itself to me," said she. "But it's a terrible time, and often I yearn and long for my own dear Brunswick."

"'Tis, indeed, a terrible time, ma'am, but if all the women had but such hearts as yours the suffering would be infinitely less."

She gave me a smile, though there were tears in her eyes and held out her hand to me.

"We can do little and dare not attempt an opinion," she said.

I stooped over her white fingers and kissed them, just as some one entered the room. Looking up, I caught a glance from a pair of dark eyes that sent a thrill of joy through my body and made me laugh in spite of myself; for there stood Mistress Philipse with as surprised a pout on her pretty lips as ever was seen. Did she think I was paying court to another? God be thanked, if she did.

But there was no time for more than a greeting and a friendly kiss from the hostess, when in came the governor of the town, Tryon, and his wife and daughter; Maj. Sproat, a Lieut. Purdy, Gen. Patterson and a man they called Capt. Atherton, who seemed to me at the moment to look strangely familiar. Then, as we sat about the room, I made note that every one rose, and turning to the door say a young man, hardly more than a boy, enter, talking easily with his companion and nodding here and there as he walked over to the baroness, and I guessed rightly that 't was the young Prince Henry, whose coming had reached even our Connecticut ears. Finally, with much fuss of chariots and horses outside, up drove the decrepit and vain old Madame De Laney.

"And why should I not be out?" cried she in a venomous voice to the host, who had but congratulated himself on her being there. "Do you think I am too old to get out of my bed?"

"Gott varbar, ma'am," cried the baron. "You grow younger every day."

"'T is a wonder I live at all. Can you not give us a stick of wood to cook by, major?" cried she, turning on Sproat, who stood near. "Here have I to-day paid eight pound for a pitiful cord."

"Ma'am," said the major, with apology in his tone, "we are every hour sending parties to Long Island to get it as best they can."

"Stuff and nonsense," cried the old dame, her face twitching like a play-actor's. "Why do ye not cut down the trees out here in the street? I wish the rebels were all gone to the devil!" and she hobbled off on the arm of an officer to a beautiful mahogany chair that never was made in our land.

We were now a goodly company of twenty, at least, and, supper being announced by a factotum all powdered like the rest, I stood at one side till the baroness passing me said, "Go and take in Deborah." Then, looking at me with a friendly smile, but a sad face, "Be good and kind to her to-night, for she is in a great trouble."

Trouble? What would be the trouble, I thought, as I passed over to her and gave her my arm?

There was some difficulty in getting the proper place in line, for each officer must go in as his rank dictated, and so, led by the young prince and the baroness, we marched into the banquet room with swish of silken gowns and tinkle of spurred boots.

After the saying of a grace, all were talking at the long table at once, and the murmur of voices kept me from hearing many words, except those on either side and immediately next to me. And, indeed, the dishes that loaded the board and were each moment set before us by five or six men-servants were by a good half unknown to me. Beef I could tell, and a dish of chicken, but there were others, built up high with pastry and mixed in with colored sauces, the like of which I had not seen before.

Blessed with a good appetite, I tasted all the men passed to me and found them palatable. Talk ran on current things, of the recent fight in Staten Island, of Andre's coming execution, and anything that came up; until, in the midst of a foolish remark of her own invention and with a laugh on her face, I heard Mistress Philipse saying in a low voice, as if it came from some one else:

"I have much to say to you—two things. Have a care of your countenance and let no one read in your face what you hear."

For a moment I was at a loss, her face so belied her words. Then, taking up a glass of wine, I did as I had seen others do already—held it towards her, bowed, smiled, and said: "Proceed, mistress, I am listening," and drank part of the wine.

"Good!" said she. "Well, then, I learned from my father to-night that a famous—famous—agent of Sir Henry's was found gagged and bound in the top of a half burned house at the foot of Broadway last night—your face, man, your face!" she laughed, suddenly.

"Tell us of the joke, Mistress Philipse!" called Capt. Atherton across the table.

"Ah, 'tis a secret, captain," said she brightly, "between Mr. Merton and myself. We are plotting the ruin of some one." Then turning to me, still with a smile on her lips, but a strange pleading in her eyes, "I do not know what is being done. But he is a secret agent whom no one knows, so that it must be kept quiet. But—but—they are searching with all the forces and power at their command to find the man who did it. All that noise outside last night was the attack being made to capture him. They may—they may find him!"

"And if they do?"

"They will kill him without trial, or the knowledge of any one but themselves!"

I knew it well, and had all day. Yet 'tis not in me to deny that a cold shiver ran up my spine, as I stood up with the others and drank at the baron's call the health of "their Gracious Majesties the King and Queen," and I took what there was in my glass.

"I am sorry for the man, whoever he be."

"God guard him!" whispered the girl under her breath with a white face.

"Pinch your cheeks, mistress," said I, smiling, "for I think the captain fears the joke is but a poor one."

Her face lit with a quick, natural smile.

"'Twas not you, then, was it? Tell me!"

"Rather tell Major Sproat on your right the pith of the joke," said I, and I took to myself the rest of the glass of burgundy, for the wine was good for the nerves, and before we were done there were five kinds set before us.

In a moment or two she turned again to me.

"That was a capital story," I said. "Tell me the other you mentioned. Ah! 'twill be less amusing I can see from your sorrowful face!" But the girl that I had seen stand up before five ruffians in the foul tavern was as game here as there. She changed the expression of her face, but she could not alter the look in her eyes. For a moment she crumbled a bit of bread at her plate, looking at it, and then:

"There is not much of a story, and what there is of it is but an old and common tale."

"Yet I would hear it, if I may," I answered.

"There was once a young girl—a foolish wench—who was bidden by a parent to a good marriage."

"Ah!" said I. "'Tis a fairy tale. And why was the wench a foolish wench?"

"A fairy tale, indeed," she answered, "but this foolish wench would none of this good marriage, because the man was a mean and cowardly wretch, and—and—" she had turned to me a little, her hand still crumbling the bread, one white arm resting on the cloth, the other hand in her lap, quivering on her silken dress, and her fair white bosom rose and fell quickly, as if it would burst her bodice, but finding that too strong would escape above it; "—and she was forced to do this thing, this dreadful thing, by which her father's wish—"

"And," said I, suddenly, "she ran away to escape it?—"

"And was brought back to it," she added, giving me a long look that stirred the very soul in me, "was brought back to it, because the good man of the good marriage held the fortunes of her father in the palm of his hand—"

"Thy face is a beautiful but open book, Mistress Deborah," said I, interrupting her, "and there closes the volume partly," for she had straightened up a bit, and a little pitiful smile struggled at the corners of her mouth. God knows I could have taken her in my arms there before them all, had I dared, and comforted her in her loneliness and trouble, and bade her have no fear. But I only said between my teeth:

"What did this good man to her?"

"He threatened her always and tried to force her to it, and held up the ruin of her family—he has, indeed, time and again!"

"Curse the coward!" said I softly.

"And—and she had no one to help her—in this fairy tale—until she saw some one—"

"Aye, dear heart, he is found," said I. "What shall he do?"

"If he would meet her and let her—"

"Where and when?"

"To-morrow night beyond the Vauxhall Gardens a few rods, by a clump of four great trees."

"He will be there! And stay! let the princess in the fairy tale have the good man meet here there, too!—aye, do as I bid, girl!" I added, as a frightened look came into her eyes.

"You are a good friend, Merton—Mr. Merton," said she, softly, as her head bent for a moment. And there, under the table, my foot touching hers, I put mine upon it, and gave the only pressure of sympathy vouchsafed to me. Up over her face to her white forehead and on to her hair went a sweet flush that seemed to draw a smile after it, playing about her lips and into her beautiful eyes.

Strange that just then I caught a warning look in the baroness' face, as she talked on to the prince. But I did see it, and, not knowing what to do, drank off again at a gulp another glass of wine.

The little shoe fluttered under my boot, but did not withdraw, and, for a moment, we sat there quiet in the midst of that bustling, laughing, gossiping, roomful, with glasses clinking and toasts tripping up and down the board. And as the hostess rose and all followed her example I caught a strange look in young Atherton's eyes—where the fiend had I seen that face before?—that at this moment was enough to set me on fire as I stepped back to hand my supper partner to the door of the drawingroom. There I gave her to the fair young baroness, and saw them lock arms affectionately and walk on into the other room close together, but saying not a word.

"Draw up to this end of the table, gentlemen," cried the host, cheerfully. "Let us give the health of his royal highness!" And so we stood and drank again, and, in good truth, what with my strange conversation and the two great pieces of news I had heard within an hour, I found I had had enough for one man, more than enough for one who had not been blessed with a hard head that paid little heed to the fumes of wine. 'Twas evident that some of the others had fared worse and drunk more. Tryon, who took the chair next the prince as we sat down on either side of him, let out the buttons of his waistcoat and sat back puffing out his cheeks between his words, as if the purple veins had more than they could well carry.

"Baron," puffed he in a gruff voice, "where got ye this fine old burgundy? 'Tis a rare bottle. Have ye not found it to your highness' taste?" turning to the young prince.

"Indeed I have," said the latter. "There's none better in London, I'll be sworn.'

"'Tis but just come in the last packet," replied the baron. "And Sir Henry would not hear but I should take some of it."

"'Tis helped by the voyage, indeed it is," puffed the governor again. "What's this we hear of the rebel Washington's silly trick with Rochambeau?"

"Mr. Merton could tell us much if he would," answered Major Purdy. I was in the act of starting my clay pipe when this startling answer froze me as I sat with the taper in my hand; and then I took a long breath as he went on. "He's just come from Newport. Is it not so sir?"

"Oh, aye!" cried the governor. "You are the messenger that saw Sir Henry last night, eh?"

"The French are safe and sound in Newport," said I. "And like to stay there."

"Let 'em be safe in hell, as soon as they will," said the general, "and all the rest of the frog-eating traitors."

"A health to the governor!" cried Major Sproat, getting heavily to his feet. "And damnation and confusion to the rebels all! May the whole lot rot in prison soon!" Down went more wine, and whether 'twas the drink in me or the thought of to-morrow night, I was near up at him for his cursed British toast. I moved my chair to join some of the younger men, and found myself close to Atherton, who was droning a song through his tipsy lips.

"Aye!" said he, "good! 'Tis a proper sentiment. To hell with them all! But I'll give ye another. I'll bid ye drink to the brightest pair of eyes in the town; that were but just now not a hundred yards from our friend here."

"Good! Good!" cried Prince Henry, and they drank what I and all knew to be a toast to Mistress Phillipse.

"They say her cousin Pendleton's case goes by hard roads," said a young fellow in a bid red coat, "and that she'll none of him in spite of her father."

"I would I had his chance," mumbled Atherton. "I'd win by fair or foul means, and that soon, too! For there's no finer bit of female flesh in the colonies."

I cursed the drunken beast under my breath, and held to my chair to keep myself from driving his words down his throat.

"He'll win her yet," said Sproat. "They tell me Sir Henry is none too sure of the father's loyalty, and some of the family, so 'tis whispered, are starving with the rebels at this moment." At this I pricked up my ears, and the strange fleeting resemblance she bore to Rob Curtis came to my mind.

"I heard to-day, too," laughed a young subaltern, "that a reconnoissance was foiled at the judge's country house up above Gowan's Ferry, but a week ago and some good fellows lost. 'Twas rumored the old man knew somewhat of how 'twas done."

The sweat came out in beads on my forehead. Had I perhaps made her lot harder by my work? Curse these scandal-mongers for fools!

"Tut! tut!" laughed Atherton, leaning forward and leering at the company. "There's more behind that little episode than Sir Henry knows."

"What is it, man?" cried one or two drawing towards him.

"The little girls will have their fling, eh, your highness? And she is no saint, they say, and a reconnoissance may not be always to study the enemy."

The crew laughed out, and cried to know the story.

"Nay, boys, you should not hear it. 'Twill take your thoughts from the cause," said Atherton, leaning back and looking over the company with a patronizing air.

He slowly drank another glass, and looked about him. Then, lowering his voice, he said:

"The house is in a neutral country and empty, and the lady had been on a little visit—a little visit, you understand—somewhere, and a well-known coach was found hard by broken down. I saw it myself, for I was up there on special duty. And any little wench could spend a day or two in peace and quiet with her cavalier—"

"'Tis a foul lie!" I cried, striking the table with my fist till the glasses jumped about, and rising, I stood over him, scarce realizing what I had done. For I knew him now well. 'Twas the "jolly good fellow" of Gowan's Tavern!

They were all on their feet in an instant, excepting Atherton, who looked at me with a cool smile on his face.

"And what pup are you, my colonial squire, that trot about telling gentlemen they lie?"

"Do not burden your dull brain to learn who I am. 'Tis but a cowardly gentleman, as you call yourself, who would blacken the fair name of a woman over his cups. Therefore I tell ye, ye lie. The girl is as pure as snow!"

Slowly he got upon his feet as the whole company stood dumbfounded for a moment, and with a savage look in his eye made a step towards me and lightly slapped me on the cheek before I could move. I had him by the throat in an instant, and would have choked the wind out of him, had not the whole company jumped between us and pulled us apart.

"Let me alone!" cried he, with a white face, as half a dozen held him by the arms.

"Silence!" roared the governor. "What in hell's name do ye mean here in the presence of your superior officers! Patterson," cried he, turning to the commandant, "you'd better commit 'em both. Why, damme, do you think you're in a tavern with a lot of low pimps? Have ye no respect for a prince of the blood? And you, sir, whoever ye be," continued he, getting more red and furious at each word as he turned to me, "do ye think ye can bring your clownish colonial manners here and tell people they lie?"

"'Twas a foul lie against a fair name," said I, looking him in the eye.

"Why," yelled the old fellow, fairly jumping up and down. "The man tells me I lie, too!"

But General Patterson and the baron stepped forward, the one coming up to me, the other taking the governor by the arm.

"Mr. Merton," said the commandant, slowly but coolly to me, "and you, captain, shake hands!"

We both hesitated.

"Shake hands this moment and sit down, or you will be in irons in ten minutes! Well, will ye, or not?" he continued, his voice rising and a dark look coming into his face. And then Atherton broke from his friends, laughing a forced laugh, and held out his hand. I could do naught but accept it, though my heart was bitter at the action.

"Now, offer your apologies to Baron Riedesel!" commanded the general. And we did so, and sat down, glum as dormice. But Prince Henry saved the day, and I thanked him inwardly for his high sense of honor as well as his tact, for he stood up and said, as the others were silent:

"Gov. Tryon, I ask you and the others to drink the health of Mistress Deborah Philipse."

"Well said, your highness!" cried old Tryon, and we drank. But the party was killed for that night, and as we rose to go into the drawing-room Atherton came by me and said slowly:

"Do you carry a little steel tool, my young merchant?"

I nodded.

"And can ye play with it at times?"

"I can try."

"Capital!" said he, laughing. "When shall we play together?"

"The sooner the better," said I.

"Tut! tut! So hot?" said he jocosely. "'Tis after midnight now. Shall we say at 6 in the morning, and waive formalities?"

"Up in the fields by Corlear's Hook. Have ye a friend in the town?"

"I have, and we will be ready at 6."

He laughed again and walked jauntily off, saying:

"So, man, you carry it well for a civilian. Go now and say your prayers!"

(To Be Continued.)

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Recent Literature.

The following volumes have been received by The Blade from the publishers named. If you wish to order any book, or to inquire about it, address the publishers as given below, and not this paper:

From the Abbey Press, 114 Fifth avenue, New York:

If McDuff and Company, a book by Frank W. H. Moyer, was a play, it would be described as a roaring farce. The story deals with a red-haired Irishman, who, after falling heir to a fortune of four hundred dollars, retires from business to live as a gentleman of leisure.

Behind the Mask is the title of a volume of short stories by Edith Hall. They have the same general thought, that of showing how the majority of people live what may be called double lives, entirely unsuspected by their friends and the world.

From Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union square, New York:

The Achievements and Possibilities of Photographic Art in America, by Charles H. Coffin, is a splendid book whose title explains its purpose. The illustrations are superb.

From Frederick A. Stokes & Co., 5 East 16th st., New York:

Amor Victor, by Orr Kenyon, is a tale of Christian persecution in the early days of the faith. The scenes are laid in the time of Domitian and the places are Ephesus and Rome. The character of the book is that of Quo Vadis.

From Little, Brown & Co., Boston:

A Maid of Bar Harbor is the title of Mrs. Henrietta G. Rowe's new story and the maid is Comfort Hadlock, who lived more than fifty years ago. It is a book which will entertain either young or mature readers.

From Charles Scribner's Sons, 153 Fifth avenue, New York:

A Handbook of Best Readings is a very useful volume by Professor S. H. Clark, of the University of Chicago, its purpose being to select good literature suitable for reading aloud. The kind which must be supplied for presentation in that way should be vital and interesting, while simple and attractive, and this the compiler has done.

From D. Appleton & Co., 72 Fifth avenue, New York:

The Credit of the Country, by W. E. Norris, is a very pleasant novel of English country life, which will add to the deserved reputation of the author.

From L. C. Page & Co., Boston:

The Mate of the Good Ship York, by W. Clark Russell, is another of those yarns of the sea for which the auothor is noted. By a remarkable series of events, fortunate and otherwise, the hero and heroine find themselves the sole occupants of the good ship York in mid ocean.

From the Saalfield Publishing Co., Akron, Ohio:

Told by the Death's Head is a translation of a novel by Maurus Jokai, the famed Hungarian novelist, and it is a story which will be enjoyed by all readers.

From the Perky Publishing Co., Worcester, Mass.:

Wisdom vs. Foolishness consists of a number of lectures by Prof. Henry D. Perky. They are concerned with the causes of man's many infirmities, more particularly with those traceable to malnutrition or a species of starvation.

From Edward E. Wilson, 72 Elsinore st., Cleveland, Ohio:

It Is God's Way is the title of a volume by Edward E. Wilson which tells the story of the assassination and death of President McKinley, and describes the funeral services at Washington and Canton.

A Democratic Emperor.

There is no barbaric splendor about the court of Japan, nor does the emperor insist on fantastic forms of homage. He is just a plain individual. His guests he receives standing, and he enters freely into conversation with all. There is scarcely a subject that does not interest him or one on which he is not well informed. A delightful host, it is his custom to surround himself with clever men—men who are the shining lights of their professions. Engineers, artists, musicians, writers, soldiers, scientists—every class of person who has won distinction is welcome at the royal table, for it is one of the characteristics of his majesty that in the distribution of his favors he is thoroughly imperial.—Indianapolis News.

Fitted for the Role.

Hamlett—What part have they assigned to you in the new drama?

Eggbert—That of the decayed gentleman.

Hamlett—Allow me to congratulate you, my boy. You are just the man to make a decided hit in that role.

Eggbert—Why do you think so?

Hamlett—Because you are a rotten actor.—Chicago News.

Foolish Man.

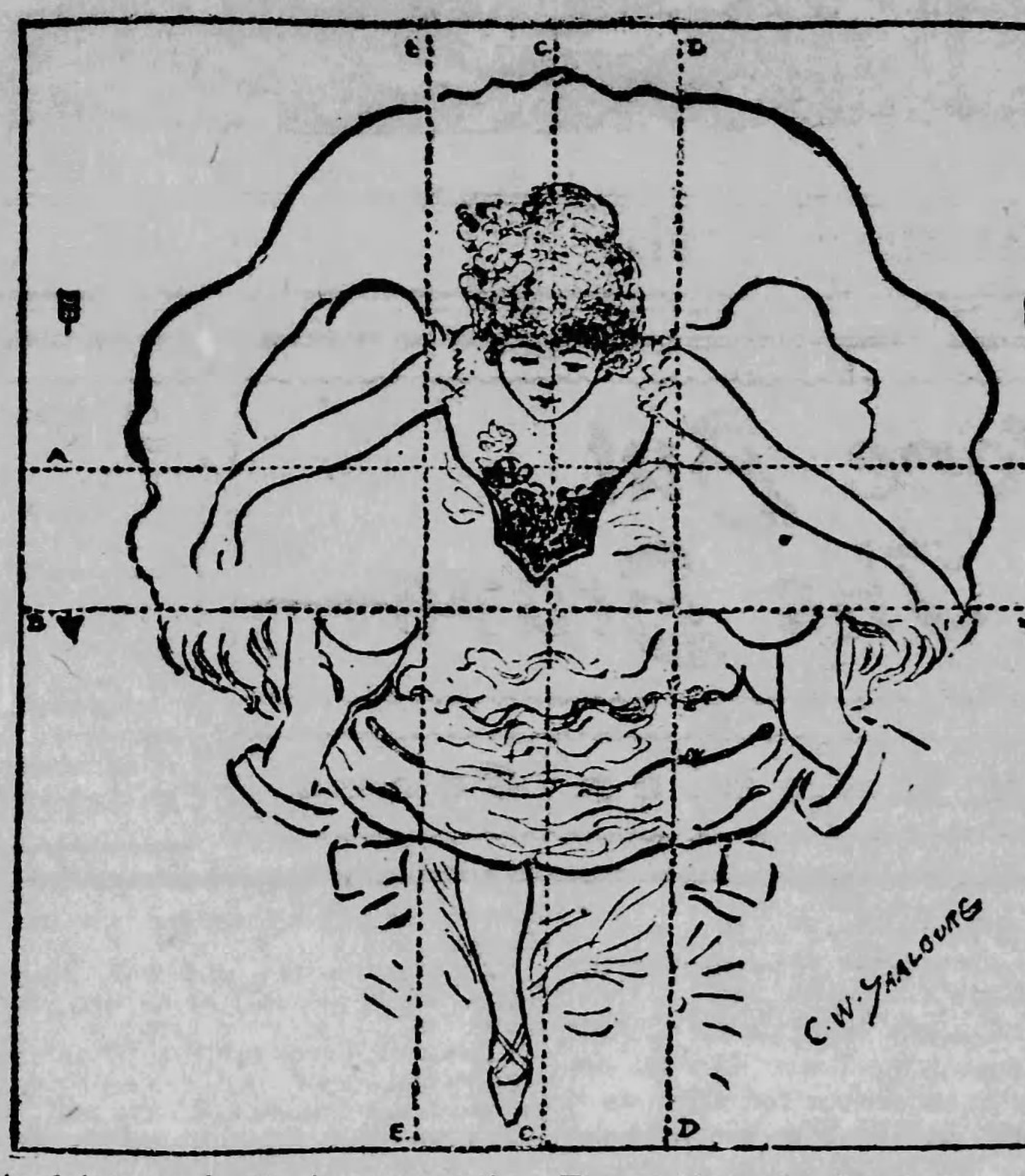
Postal Clerk—"You'll have to put another stamp on that letter!"

Miss Pert—"Why?"

Postal Clerk—"Because it's overweight."

Miss Pert—"But gracious! Another stamp would make it still heavier."—Philadelphia Press.

Who Is Gazing At This Winsome Dancer?



This dainty soubrette is not wasting her fragranec on empty benches. There is at least one gay-eyed and bounding hearted-citizen who is following every twinkle of her toes and every twirl of her graceful limbs. Can you find him? Cut the picture out on the square. Then fold on the dotted line from D to E, using C for the crease. Next fold from dotted line B till it meets the end of the arrow, using A for the crease. When you have done this you will see the joyous occupant of the front row, whom Woonder Artist C. W. Saalburg has so cleverly concealed in the dancer's picture.

RUINS OF OLD JERUSALEM

Interesting Discoveries Recently Made by Exploring Monks.

The Greek Catholic monks, who are in possession of the chief portions of the Church of the Holy sepulcher, are now going to build a bazar opposite it, where pilgrims may purchase souvenirs of their visit to Jerusalem. During the process of clearing the site the foundation of an old medieval church forty meters long and thirty wide, with three apses, were discovered. A number of fine capitals, fragments of basalt pillars and bas-reliefs with symbolic animals, were found, all these remains having doubtless belonged to the choir of the church. Last year a valuable silver shrine containing a piece of the holy cross and relics of the apostles Peter and Paul—according, at least, to the inscriptions on them—was found at the same place.

The patriarch of Jerusalem, it is said, is keeping other discoveries secret, owing to his dislike of the Roman Catholic church. These mentioned above are the more important as it can be ascertained to what church they belonged. According to the statement of a medieval traveler the hospice and the monastery, which the citizens of Amalfi founded about the year 640, as a refuge for western pilgrims, were situated due south of the holy sepulcher, about a stone's throw away. The first church was built in honor of St. Mary de Latinis and the second, the ruins of which have now been found, in honor of St. John, the Baptist. The French monk Bernard, who lived there in 1870, highly praised the hospitality and the large library of the hospice. A Mohammedan historian says it was destroyed by the Khalif Hakem and rebuilt shortly afterward, while according to another account it prospered down to the time of King Baldwin of Jerusalem from 1100 to 1118, when the two communities of St. Mary and St. John adopted the latter as their joint protector. This was the origin of the Knights of St. John. The remains now discovered, therefore, are the ruins of the cradle of this order. It is most unfortunate that the preservation of these very interesting remains seems impossible, owing to the ill feeling which exists between the Greeks and Roman Catholics in Jerusalem.—London Standard.

ACTION OF LIGHT ON PRECIOUS STONES

It is known that violet light from an electric arc lamp excites fluorescence in the diamond. M. Chaumet has proved that intimate connection exists between that property of the diamond and the lustre exhibited in other artificial lights, especially the light from candles (in which the diamond shows to the greatest advantage). The diamonds that send out the most vivid rays are not always those which are the most regularly cut but are such as, examined by violet light, show the greatest fluorescence. While diamonds that do not fluoresce simply show violet when so illuminated, the most brilliant stones fluoresce strongly with a clear and very brilliant blue radiation. The test is of practical value and has been applied to other precious stones—yellow diamonds, Burmese and Siamese rubies, etc.

Study in Crime.

"Dey ain' no use talkin'," said Charcoal Eph, as he surveyed his prisoner, "we'en Ah sees er man on his knees in front ob my chicken coop I mouty well know he ain' out dar holdin' no prayah meetin'. Call de police, Mistah Jackson."—Baltimore News.

Might Make Him Mad.

Church—I see the definition of a gentleman is one who never gives pain.

Gotham—I don't suppose my dentist would like it if I told him that.—Yonkers Statesman.

SWEET BREATH

When Coffee Is Left Off.

A test was made to find if just the leaving off of coffee alone would produce an equal condition of health as when coffee is left off and Postum Food Coffee used in its place.

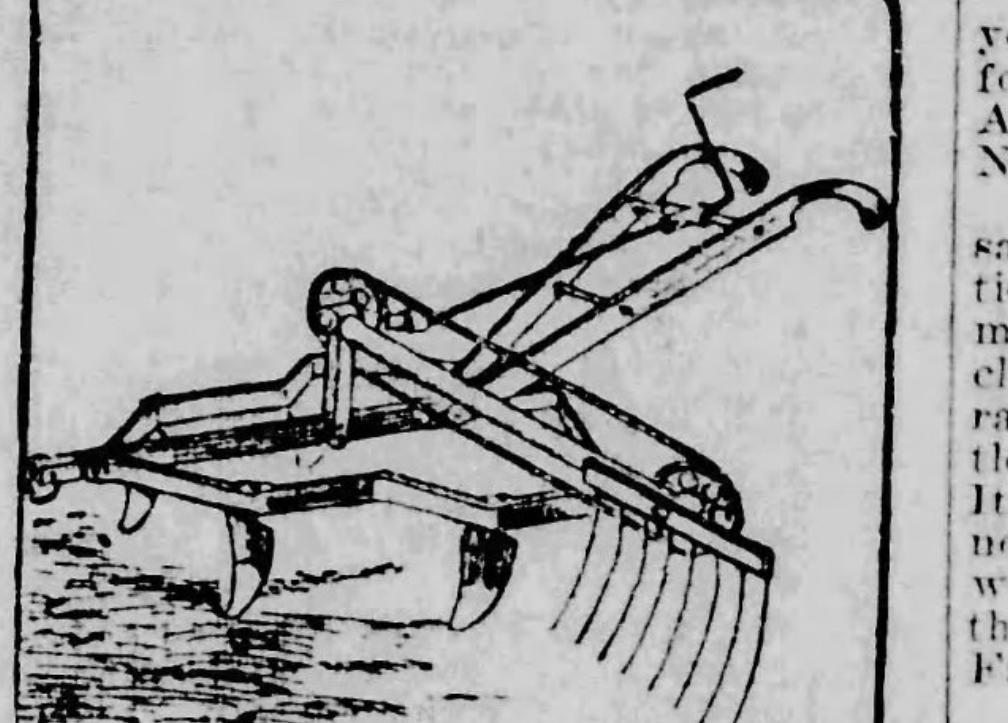
A man from Clinton, Wis., made the experiment. He says: "About a year ago I left off drinking coffee and tea and began to use Postum. For several years previous my system had been in wretched condition. I always had a thickly furred, bilious tongue and foul breath, often accompanied with severe headaches. I was troubled all the time with chronic constipation so that I was morose in disposition and almost discouraged.

At the end of the first week after making the change from coffee to Postum I witnessed a marvelous change in myself. My once coated tongue cleared off, my appetite increased, breath became sweet and the headaches ceased entirely. One thing I wish to state emphatically, you have in Postum a virgin remedy for constipation, for I certainly had about the worst case ever known among mortals and I am completely cured of it. I feel in every way like a new person.

During the last summer I concluded that I would experiment to see if the Postum kept me in good shape or whether I had gotten well from just leaving off coffee. So I quit Postum for quite a time, and drank cocoa and water. I found out before two weeks were past that something was wrong and I began to get costive as of old. It was evident the liver was not working properly, so I became convinced it was not the avoidance of coffee alone that cured me, but the great value came from the regular use of Postum."

IMPROVED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT

The farmer of to-day must have his labor-saving appliances just as much as the workingman of any other class, and really there seems to be greater need of machinery on the farm than in any other field, as the manual labor performed by the farmer far exceeds in amount that of most industries. The cultivator has been an indispensable farm implement for years, and in its office of loosening the dirt between the rows of plants greatly facilitates the hilling up of corn, potatoes, etc., and the cutting out of the weeds with a hoe. On the machine shown in the illustration will be seen a new attachment for gathering up the weeds from between the rows of plants after the cultivator has loosened them from the soil. In the case of weeds which are about to go to seed, and would, if left on the ground, start a new crop for the farmer to fight later on, this device will be especially useful, as it enables the farmer to gather up the weeds and burn them before the seed is deposited. As will be seen, the gathering rake is designed to travel in the row just cultivated, and in order that it may work equally well when the cultivator is moving in either direction it is mounted on a swinging arm, controlled by a crank within easy reach of the driver. By giving the crank a half turn in either direction the rake is lifted from one side of the cultivator to the other, or can be elevated to drop a load of weeds at any desired point in the field. Edwin P. Clapp, of North Rush, Pa., is the inventor.



Grove's Black Root Liver Pills.

Made from an active principle obtained from Black Root. They act on the liver equal to calomel and leave no bad after effects. No griping, no sick stomach. Will cure chronic constipation. Price 25 cents.

POCKET TYPEWRITER.

The typewriting machine shown in the drawing may seem so small that it should serve only as a plaything for the children, but, while it is simple enough for a child to learn to operate it, the inventor's idea was to produce a practical machine at a very low cost and small enough to be carried in the pocket if the occasion required. This machine will write on any plain, smooth surface in books, on writing tablets, boards, boxes, glass, iron, fabrics, etc. It will also write backward, which makes it useful in adding columns of figures. The machine is really composed of two parts, the carriage and the supporting base. The latter slides on the paper, and is spaced from line to line by drawing the flat bale in front toward the operator and sliding the base down to it. The carriage slides on the base, and has underneath in a flat strip of rubber containing the type. By sliding the indicator key up and down with the thumb and finger and inserting it in the perforations containing the characters it is desired to write, the corresponding letters are brought over a small opening in the base, through which the letter is impressed on the surface below by a further depression of the selecting key. The inking of the type strip is done by two rollers located on either side of the opening in the base, the type coming in constant contact with the inkers as the carriage slides back and forth. At each depression of the key, a spring bale enters one of the corrugations and pushes the body of the carriage one point to feed it in position for the next impression.

Joke on His Wife.

Mr. Crimsonbeak—Here's an article in the paper about your new tight shoes, dear.

Mrs. Crimsonbeak—You're joking.

"Well, I thought it was. It's headed, 'Much in Little.'"—Yonkers Statesman.

Only Needed One.

"Let me take your order for half a dozen shirts," suggested the genteel agent.

"Half a dozen!" exclaimed the prospective customer. "Why, I couldn't wear that many to save my life. My coat is very tight-fitting."—Baltimore American.

The Modern Menace.

"The farmer doesn't have as much trouble keeping the wolf from the door as he used to."

"No," answered Farmer Corntossel; "if he could keep the automobile from the road he'd have a pretty good chance for his life."—Washington Star.

The Farmstead.

INQUIRIES AND ANSWERS.

Cornstalk Disease.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell me if you know anything of the cornstalk disease that kills so many cattle and horses, in the stalk fields, in the fall and winter? —J. R. M., Thornton, Iowa.

During last winter we published extensive correspondence from our Weekly Blade subscribers in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, the Dakotas, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana and Idaho, regarding this disease. The Weekly Blade circulates in every state and territory of the union, but those named above seem to be those where the disease was most prevalent. It seems that this disease is contracted by feeding on standing corn stubble, and is undoubtedly caused by a vegetable parasitic growth in the fodder.

Weakness in Hogs.

Editor Farmstead: In reply to H. M. T., Blue Ridge, Ga., I will say I had a brood sow similarly affected, but instead of being weak, she could not walk for several days. I treated thus: One teaspoonful of sulphur three times per day, for three days, in one quart of sweet milk at a time; then as the hog improved I gave the same amount of sulphur (one teaspoonful) once or twice a day for six or eight days. I also bathed the hog's back with turpentine twice a day until I effected a cure. I trust some one will name the disease. I do not know.—W. P., Gale, Mich.

For Those Cows.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell G. A. F., of Belgrade, Mont., to give a piece of rennet, size of palm of the hand. It will bring his cow into heat in twenty-four hours.—J. K. B., Evart, Wis.

Editor Farmstead: There is a wild cabbage here in the swamps. To feed a small bit of the root to cows will cause them to breed. I have used this and found it profitable, especially with heifers that I would want to raise calves from in the summer season, when there is grass.—S. F. C., Baldwin, N. C.

Will this friend send the botanical name of the plant to the editor of the Farmstead? Or, if he does not know its name, will he send an entire plant, roots, stalk, leaves and flowers, so that we may be able to find out what it is?—Editor Farmstead.

Bloody Milk, or Garget.

Editor Farmstead: Please tell J. H. H., of Boulder, Colorado, that tansy will cure the garget or bloody milk in the cow invariably. Those so troubled will eat it by the handful, as they would hay. Or, give one-half ounce of green poke root once a day in feed. Sometimes a little plug inserted in the teat is effectual.—J. K. B., Evart, Mich.

Angora Goats.

Editor Farmstead: I would like for you or some reader of The Blade to inform me where I could obtain a pair of Angora goats and the nearest point to North Carolina.

The editor of the Farmstead regrets to say that we cannot publish the information asked for. If you will think a moment, you will see it would be a first-class free advertisement for those who raise and sell Angora goats. These gentlemen should advertise in The Blade. It would pay them to do so, for we have no doubt that hundreds of our readers would be glad to buy Angora goats if they knew where to obtain them.—Editor Farmstead.

Scours in a Calf.

Editor Farmstead:—I own a calf that is six weeks old. About a week ago it was taken with passing blood very frequently through its bowels, which clogs. I have done everything I can imagine to no avail, except that its operations have changed during the last two days to a very thin substance, that looks like canker of copper. It has never been past being on its feet; runs with the cow, but does not appear to care about nursing. Its jaws seem to be stiff and it can hardly get the teat into its mouth. Will someone kindly let me know through your wonderful paper what I may do to save it?—E. W.

While we shall be glad to print any letters from our readers giving a remedy, we want to say that the stock raisers in this locality all use blood albumen in such cases. Its effects are marvelous in all cases of scours in calves or other young animals.—Editor Farmstead.

Mange in Dogs.

Editor Farmstead:—Will you kindly tell us what to do for the mange on a dog? My daughter has a very valuable Scotch collie. He has been ailing for a year. They have doctored him, but it is growing worse.—J. C. L., South Colton, N. Y.

The editor of the Farmstead is not allowed to answer queries by letter. This department is for all readers of The Blade, and an answer to one is of value to all.—Editor Farmstead.

Those Ailing Chickens.

Editor Farmstead:—I would like to know what ails my chickens. I have seven old fowls, and twelve chicks 2 months old. One will commence to droop, and seems so weak it can hardly stand; nevertheless they will flap their wings and run around, and don't seem to have strength to carry their smartness out. They grow weaker and weaker, and then their eyes swell shut and they die. They will eat until the last minute if you give it to them. They are also troubled with looseness. They are pale about the head. I feed corn meal, wet with water, twice a day. The Blade makes me lots of work. I have to cut out so many pieces to put in scrap books!—S. N., Henrietta, Mich.

The trouble is two-fold. It is certain that you are giving improper food, and it is probable that the fowls are covered with lice. The wet corn meal causes the bowel trouble. Feed wheat and cooked food, no cornmeal at all. Put some carbonate of soda in their water at once, to correct the looseness. Clean out the coop thoroughly, and spray the perches, nest-boxes, walls and floors with coal oil to kill the insects. Then dust the fowls thoroughly with insect powder, repeating every two days as the insect eggs, hatch out, until the birds are free from these pests. Then keep them so.

Sore on the Fetlock.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a 2-year-old heifer that had a sore on her fetlock joint, which finally broke and now it cannot be healed. Other bunches have come all the way to the gambrel joint, some breaking. She is apparently in good health and does not seem to be lame or favor that leg. Can someone tell me what to do for her?—D. R., Cenewango, N. Y.

Editor Farmstead:—Will someone kindly tell me what is good for horses that have inflamed eyes? They hold their eyes closed and the water keeps dripping out.—Young Farmer, Okla.

What Ails This Dog?

Editor Farmstead:—I have a valuable dog that when he is on a floor will insist on licking it for the space of a square foot. He is healthy in every way. Can any of your readers tell me the cause and cure?—J. G., Storm Lake, Iowa.

Nosebleed in Lambs.

Editor Farmstead:—My lambs bleed at the nose and die in about two days. What ails them and what is the cure?—M. M., Porter's Falls, W. Va.

Blindness in Horse.

Editor Farmstead:—I have a fine horse, 9 years old, which has gone blind recently. His eyes look perfectly good and clear. Will some one please tell me the cause and how to treat the eyes, and oblige a constant reader?—W. C. C., Windom, N. C.

Continuous Milkers.

Is there anything one can give a milch cow that will prevent her from being fresh every year and that will not injure the cow?—Subscriber, Brim, N. C.

TOMATOES AND MELONS.

The Leaf-Spot on the Former and Blight on the Latter.

The Ohio Experiment Station warns tomato growers to be on the alert for tomato leaf-spot and to begin early in their measures for its prevention. The prevailing wet weather is favorable to this disease which may again prove as destructive as in 1898 and 1900. Spraying the plants with Bordeaux mixture at intervals of two to three weeks promises very large returns should such moist weather continue.

Gardeners and truckers are also warned to begin spraying for the downy mildew of muskmelons and cucumbers, should their plants promise to yield after the middle of August. Earlier spraying for this disease was not required, but from the present date forward, treatment should be made at intervals of eight to ten days if a late yield is anticipated.

LOSS OF LEAVES.

Cherry Leaf-Spot and Shot Hole Fungus.

Several widely separated districts have reported to the Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station the defoliation of cherry trees by the leaf-spot fungus. Plum trees are liable to be similarly attacked by the shot-hole fungus, since the two effects are due to the same fungus, and the rainy weather has favored its spread. This may yet affect the plum trees and crop; though the cherry crop has been gathered the trees are liable to suffer. If all or most leaves drop, followed by new leaves and growth on either cherry or plum trees, the cold of winter may destroy them. For cherry trees, some good may yet result by treatment with half-strength Bordeaux mixture; upon plum trees in fruit, if too late to use the standard Bordeaux mixture, ammoniacal copper carbonate or Soda Bordeaux mixture should be sprayed at intervals of about two weeks.

It is urgent that plum and cherry growers should now begin, if they have not earlier done so, to try to avert such serious consequences of defoliation as befell plum trees in 1896-7, when many were killed by freezing.

MACARONI WHEAT.

Experiments in Kansas in Raising These Varieties.

Through the efforts of Secretary Wilson, of the Department of Agriculture, experiments have been made in Kansas this season in growing one of the wheats most desirable for the manufacture of macaroni.

The Topeka State Journal says that George W. Watson, of Kinsley, Kan., has harvested a large field of macaroni wheat, the yield being twenty bushels an acre. We gather from a description of the experiment that it was tried on the border of the arid belt or under the 100th meridian. The location was selected by Secretary Wilson as being nearly the same in climatic conditions as that of the Russian fields producing the best macaroni wheat. Mr. Watson sowed his wheat on the 27th of February and reaped it on the 8th of July. It is hard and yellowish white.

According to the statistics of the Department of Agriculture, there are at least fifty producers of macaroni in the United States. They use one of the hard, red wheats of the Northwest, but it is expected that there will be a demand for the macaroni wheat now that it can be produced on American soil. The development of macaroni manufacture in this country has been quite surprising. While it has cut off heavy imports from Italy, there is also assurance of freshness and cleanliness.

Some time may elapse before we can export macaroni in large quantity, but, with the growth of the peculiar wheat needing semi-arid conditions, new lands will be brought into use and the American market will be more than supplied with macaroni of the best quality.

ASPARAGUS CULTIVATION.

How Superior Quality and Larger Size Were Obtained.

The growing of asparagus, says the Philadelphia Record, while demanding some attention, does not require as much labor as some crops that give smaller profits; yet there is a right way to grow asparagus and should be followed by those who expect the largest returns from such a crop. Among those who have given special attention to the growing of asparagus of superior size and quality is Mr. Charles Uffler, gardener for Mr. G. H. McFadden, Rosemont, Pa., whose exhibit before the New York Horticultural Society on June 11, attracted much attention, as giant stalks, four to the pound, tender, white and crisp, surprised those who had not supposed that such perfection could be attained. A specimen bunch was also sent to the Record, and Mr. Uffler was requested to state, for the benefit of the readers, his method of growing asparagus, to which request he very kindly complied.

The variety is the "d'Argenteuil," and a light soil is preferred, owing to the long growth made by the stalks. The plants can be grown from seed or the roots may be purchased, according to circumstances. If the soil is too wet or heavy it must be underdrained fully 30 inches below the surface, and deep planting is essential to securing long stalks. The roots may be set out in rows, or in single beds, by having two or three rows close together, but it is better to have the roots three feet apart in the rows, with the rows also three feet apart.

Desiring to grow white stalks, the roots were procured from France, and had been boxed eight weeks before arriving in this country. Of the 2,000 plants every one started to grow, 1,000 being in double rows and 1,000 in single rows, the latter method giving the better results. The trenches were made 30 inches deep, the bottom loosened and drainage material placed therein, old sod and fresh leaf mold being preferred. On top of this was placed manure, then a layer of soil, and the roots then planted. The first fall after the planting the rows were top dressed with manure, and the following spring this was covered 8 inches deep with another layer. The following fall the same treatment was again given, and the third spring after planting the rows were given a covering of soil in ridges about 6 inches higher than the general surface of the bed. In this way the stalks could be cut very deep down without the slightest liability of injuring the crown. As soon as the tip of the stalk shows about half an inch above ground it is cut, putting the knife down to any desired depth, the deeper the better. Some of the stalks cut have been 16 inches in length, 1½ inches in diameter and weighing from 5 to 10 ounces each.

The roots are now five years old from seed, and it is proposed to follow a different method of culture next year, in order to have the stalks highly finished, smooth, of perfect shape, and even heavier in weight. The soil on which the above crop was grown is really too heavy and contains many stones, matters which should be obviated if better results are to be attained. Mr. Uffler is cutting from 400 to 500 stalks every morning, all of the large type mentioned. He began cutting asparagus where he has also been gathering strawberries since February. He has only one greenhouse, 18 by 95 feet. His best results were on heavy soil, which demonstrates that one can attain success on any soil if the work is done properly.

In connection with this subject attention is called to the fact that when asparagus is cut just as the stalks are appearing above ground the entire stalk will be crisp and tender, whereas when the stalk is allowed to grow until a considerable portion is green the lower portion of the stalk (near the butt) becomes woody and tough. Those who prefer the green stalks are not aware of the fact that they loose much of the entire stalk, and that the best flavored and tenderest stalks are those with white tips, and, no matter how large the stalks may be, they will be tender and crisp, hence much depends upon the stage of growth of the stalk when it is cut. The rule should be never to allow a stalk to more than raise up the earth when just appearing, if possible.

Another point is that when the rows are hilled up the stalk can be more easily cut. Some growers have their hills even two feet high, and can walk between the rows and cut the stalks more easily than with the level culture, which necessitates bending over to the work. Those who grow asparagus in beds use the green portions of the stalks. Such growers have much to learn regarding the advantages of white stalks and would abandon the old method of level culture and shallow planting if they could make it convenient to experiment with deep planting of the roots, plenty of distance between them (as they soon spread), hilling of the rows and cutting the stalks as soon as they push through the ground.

August Farm Work.

For the first time since the first furrow was turned in the spring, there is something of a let-up in the rush of work, a breathing spell, a welcome intermission before the final harvest and the preparation for winter. This usually being the season of severest droughts, even those hardy commoners of the earth, the weeds, are checked, and, as most of the crops are in by this time, the eternal vigilance, which is the price of successful farming, can be relaxed ever so little. Still there is plenty for willing hands to do. Turnips and rutabagas can still be sown early in the month, and even late crops of bush beans and peas can be put in. Plantings of celery may be made in the middle of the month. Spinach, for an early crop to be cut off in the fall, can be sown. Onions will be ready to harvest in August, and the early ones usually bring the best prices. The last of the blackberry crop is to be harvested, while early peaches, pears, plums and apples will keep fruit-growers busy. This is a good time to prepare for the harvest of winter fruit, secure barrels, etc. Fall plowing should be started whenever the ground is in good condition. As in July, see that the cattle lack nothing in green food when pastures begin to fail. Have thought for your horses. Feed the hogs some green corn; they will eat the milky ears with relish. Some poultry raisers dry fresh grass, plaintain leaves, clover, etc., to put away for winter days. This is also a good time to obtain and put away road dust for use in cold months. This month will probably offer the last opportunity for laying drains.—Country Life in America.

To Measure Corn in Crib.

If you wish to measure corn in crib without the husk, first ascertain the number of cubic feet in the crib, then multiply by four and cut off one right-hand figure, and the left-hand figures will be the number of bushels contained in the crib. This rule measures the corn and eliminates the cob at the same time.

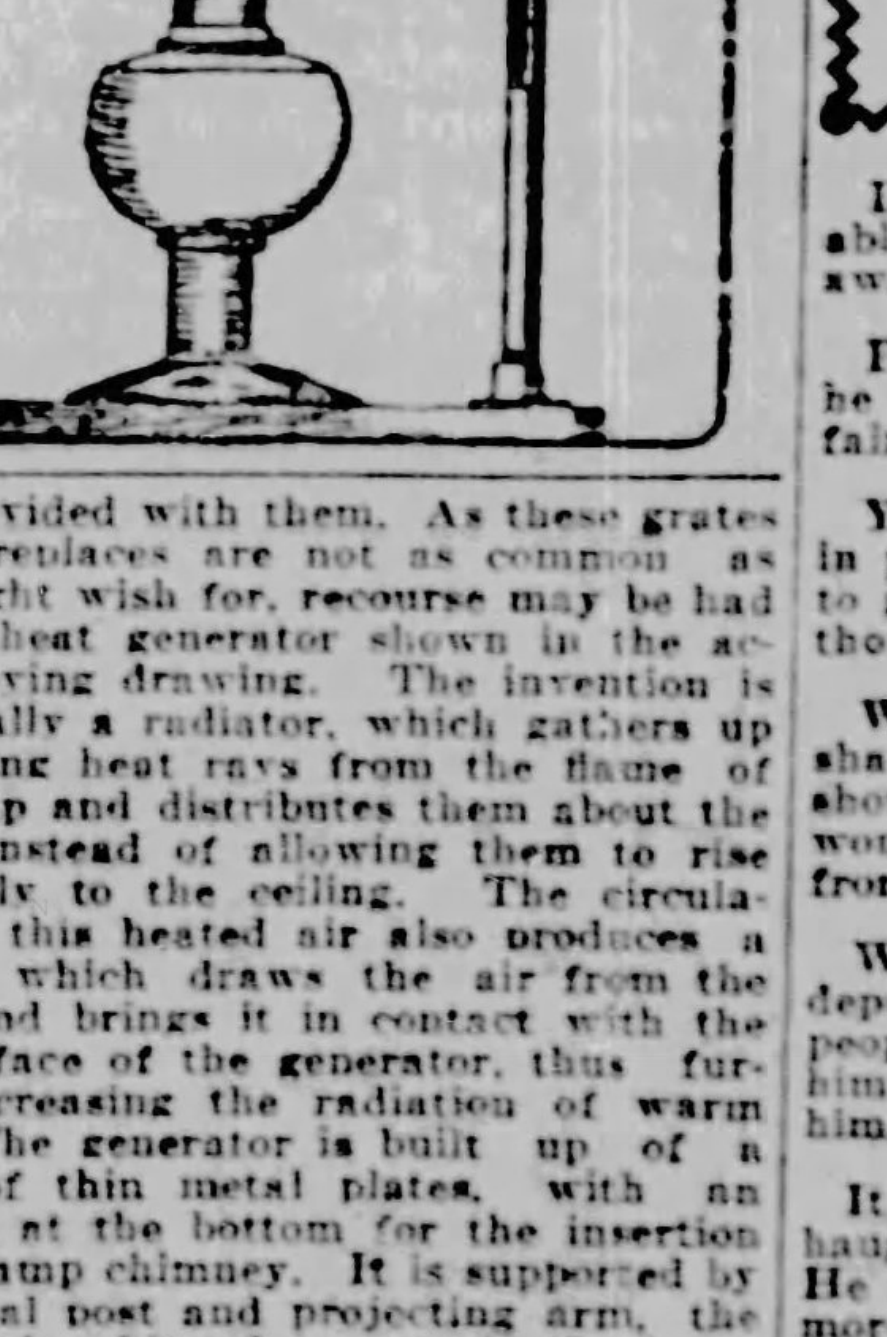
2. If the corn is in crib with husk on, find the number of cubic feet as before, then multiply by three and cut off one right-hand figure, and the left-hand figures will be the number of bushels of corn. This rule eliminates cob and husk (one-fourth for husk).

3. If you wish to find the amount of any grain already shelled, in crib or bin, find the cubic feet as before and multiply by eight and cut off one right-hand figure and the left-hand figures will be the number of bushels of grain.

4. Wagon box measure: If the wagon box is 3 feet by 10 feet, each inch in depth will contain one bushel of corn on the ear, or two bushels of any shelled grain.

REMOVES THE CHILL FROM A ROOM

In spite of the fact that at this season of the year the major portion of the country is undergoing what seems to the residents like tropical heat, there are many localities where the nights are sufficiently cool to warrant the building of a fire in the grate in rooms which are provided with them. As these grates and fireplaces are not as common as one might wish for, recourse may be had to the heat generator shown in the accompanying drawing. The invention is practically a radiator, which gathers up the rising heat rays from the flame of the lamp and distributes them about the room, instead of allowing them to rise vertically to the ceiling. The circulation of this heated air also produces a current which draws the air from the room and brings it in contact with the hot surface of the generator, thus further increasing the radiation of warm air. The generator is built up of a series of thin metal plates, with an opening at the bottom for the insertion of the lamp chimney. It is supported by a vertical post and projecting arm, the latter being hinged to permit the heater to be elevated for the removal of the lamp. As the sleeve which carries the supporting arm is adjustable on the post, a lamp of any size can be used, and, as there is no connection between the chimney and the generator, the lamp can be instantly removed if occasion requires.



Filipino Version.

"May I go to see the soldiers shoot?"
"O, yes, my darling daughter,
But give them all a grave salute
Or they'll fill you full of water."

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YOUNG WIDOW; no children; owns fine farm and other property; also $3,000 cash; wants kind, reliable husband. Hart, 67 Park av., Chicago.

LADIES ONLY For a dollar bill and the name of five married women I will send a Hygienic Rubber Protector. Safe and sure. Curtis Remedy Co., 90 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS.

$500 will buy land enough for a good farm on the line of the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway. Write to J. B. Killebrew, I. & I. Agt., Nashville, Tenn., for literature.

Wanted, Land Warrants.

Issued to soldiers of the War of the Revolution, Issued to soldiers of the War of 1812, Issued to soldiers of the War with Mexico, Issued to soldiers of any war. Will also purchase Surveyor General's Certificates, Agricultural College Scrip, Soldier's Additional Homestead Rights, Forest Reserve Land, or any valid Land Warrants or Land Scrip. Will pay spot cash on delivery of papers.

W. E. MOSES, Jacobson Bldg., Denver, Col.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Farmers' Sons Wanted with knowledge of farm stock and fair education to work in an office; $60 a month with advancement; steady employment; must be honest and reliable. Branch offices of the association are being established in each state. Apply at once, giving full particulars. The Veterinary Science Ass'n, London, Canada.

WANTED—AGENTS.

$5 to $12 Weekly for copying letters for us in your own home; outfit and particulars free. Address, Ladies' Home Magazine, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—STARK NURSERY PAYS CASH weekly if you sell Stark trees. Louisiana, Missouri; Dansville, New York.

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We have at last made the discovery which has baffled chemists and all others for centuries—that of absolutely destroying superfluous hair, root and branch, entirely and permanently, whether it be a mustache or growth on the neck, cheeks or arms, and that too without impairing in any way the finest or most sensitive skin.

The Misses Bell have thoroughly tested its efficacy and are desirous that the full merits of their treatment to which they have given the descriptive name of "KILL-ALL-HAIR," shall be known to all afflicted. To this end a trial will be sent free, of charges to any lady who will write for it and say she saw the offer in this paper. Without a cent of cost you can see for yourselves what the discovery is; the evidence of your own senses will then convince you that the treatment, "KILL-ALL-HAIR," will rid you of one of the greatest drawbacks to perfect loveliness, the growth of superfluous hair on the face or neck of women.

Please understand that a personal demonstration of our treatment costs you nothing. A trial will be sent you free, which you can use yourself and prove our claims by sending two stamps for mailing.

THE MISSES BELL,

78 and 80 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK.

PERSONAL NOTES.

It is reported that the President is still able to sit up and keep the office hunters away.

Premier Balfour begins well. He says he likes the United States and would fain keep it on his visiting list.

Your Uncle Samuel is not so childlike in politics. He thought the friars ought to go in the Philippines and the vatican thought so, too.

What if some of the gunners in the sham naval battles about to come off should forget it is not real warfare? It would be worth going miles to stay away from.

What will Outlaw Tracy do now? The deputy sheriffs have gone home and the people at the penitentiary don't want him any more. They've had enough of him.

It is too bad Alfonso is so big and haughty his mother can't speak to him. He smokes cigarettes now, and it is rumored in Madrid that he has made up his mind to learn ping-pong.

Secretary Moody has disappeared suddenly and the navy department officials are in a state of consternation. They are going from one fit into another, but that won't save them if anything goes wrong.

Matter of Reciprocity.

"Araminta, run over to the next door neighbor and see if you can't borrow some dishes."

"But, ma, we don't need any dishes."

"That doesn't make any difference. They've been looking over our furniture, from the wash wringer to the sewing machine. It's about time we took our turn at inspecting their goods and chattels with a view to determining their social status."—Washington Star.

Question Bureau.

RULES—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Canon of Scripture.

"Please explain fully the processes by which the Bible has attained its present form. I especially desire information upon the following points: Is it presumed that Moses, by the inspiration of God, wrote the Pentateuch exactly word for word as we have them to-day, upon skins, and this process was continued by his successors until the Bible was completed? Was there no record of man until that time, and was there a written language at that age? Was the Bible finally translated and transformed from the original manuscripts into its present form, and when, where and by whom was it finally declared to be the divine word of God? Are any of the original manuscripts in a state of preservation yet? If so, where are they?"—D. H. P., Baxter, N. C.

The theory that Moses wrote the Pentateuch—a word derived from the Greek "penta," five, and "teuchos," a book, and referring to the first five books of the Old Testament—has long been abandoned by the best Biblical critics. The latest opinion of the best investigators is that, in the time of Ezra, after the return of the Jews from the Babylonian captivity, the scribe made a compilation of the legends of the Jews, and incorporated in the tribal history—for the Israelites constituted a vast tribe, composed of twelve smaller tribes, all descended from Jacob, or Israel—not only their legends, but that which the Jews have always called the "Torah"—that is, the "Law." Hence, as a result of that process, we have the Pentateuch—a compilation of the tribal legends and of the law revealed to Moses.

The Jews divide the Old Testament into three parts—"the Law"—the Pentateuch—"the Prophets," and "the writings." The second division embraces the historical books treating of events later than those given in the Pentateuch—excepting Ruth, Esther, Ezra, Nehemiah and the Chronicles—together with the prophetical books, except Danial and Lamentations. "The Writings" embrace all the other books of the Old Testament, except those classified above. The Old Testament canon, as established in the time of Ezra, has remained without much alteration, to the present. Melito, bishop of Sardis in the second century after Christ, gives the same books of the Old Testament as we have now, except Nehemiah, Esther and Lamentations; but the two first named may have been included in Ezra, and Lamentations in Jeremiah.

The oldest translation of the Hebrew Old Testament was the Septuagint, which is a Greek rendering. It was commenced by Jews of Alexandria, about B. C. 280, and finished in the course of years, evidently by different hands. It was called Septuagint because it was believed to be the work of 70 (or really 72) translators. It contains all of the books now included in the Old Testament, and the most of those in the Apocrypha. The Septuagint was the parent of many translations into Latin, Syriac, Ethiopic, Coptic, Armenian, Georgian, Slavonic and Chaldaic. St. Augustine adopted the Septuagint, including all that it contained of the Apocrypha, as inspired, and this was adopted by the Council of Carthage, A. D. 397 (?). This canon was maintained as authentic by the church up to the time of the Reformation; and if you will go into a bookstore and ask for a copy of the Bible as accepted by the Catholic church, you will find the books of the Apocrypha which St. Augustine accepted included in the Old Testament. This is because the Council of Trent, on April 8, 1546, declared the Old Testament canon, including the apocryphal books, to be deserving, in all its parts, of "equal venerationn" with the other books of the Old Testament. The Protestant churches adhered to the list made by St. Jerome. In fact, of the books of the Old Testament, as Protestants accept them, there was a vast difference of opinion as to their validity among the early Christian fathers.

As to the canon of the New Testament, it would require a page of The Blade to give any adequate idea of the discussions as to authenticity and inspiration. Suffice it to say it is certain that none of the four gospels was written by the apostle whose name it bears, unless it be that of St. John; and if he wrote the gospel which bears his name, most certainly he did not write Revelations, which also bears his name. No one man could have written both, for philological reasons, too long to be recounted here. The catalogues differ much as to the books to be included in the Christian canon. There are 28 catalogues of authority as to New Testament books, of which the following books are disputed by one or more: Epistle to Hebrews, Jude, James, 2d and 3d John, 2d Peter, Revelations, Epistle of Barnabas, Shepherd of Hermas, Epistle of Clement, and the Revelation of Peter. The last four are not now included in the New Testament canon. The list of books to be accepted by the church was decreed by the third council of Carthage, A. D. 397.

Davis in Fortress Monroe.

"Will you please inform me as to the treatment Jefferson Davis received at the hands of the government, when taken as a prisoner to Fortress Monroe? In a history used in the South it is stated that he was subjected to insults and underwent inhuman cruelty."—L. B., Creston, Wash.

These statements are based on Mr. Davis' own words, in his Rise and Fall of the Confederate Government, volume II, page 706: "Bitter tears have been shed by the gentle, and stern reproaches have been made by the magnanimous, on account of the needless torture to which I was subject, and the heavy fetters riveted upon me, when in a stone casemate and surrounded by a strong guard."

We of the present day can not realize the public sentiment of 1865, unless we are old enough to have reached maturity at that time, and understood the intensity of public feeling. Mr. Davis, in the minds of the people of the North, stood as the exponent of all the South had demanded, and had gone to war to obtain. Had he been taken out and shot, popular opinion at the North at that time would have supported the act. Had not Mr. Lincoln been murdered there is no doubt that Davis would have been treated with far more consideration. He was imprisoned in a casemate in Fortress Monroe, but he had infinitely more commodious quarters than if he had been in the average county jail. He was comfortably housed and well fed. He was put in irons for a time, by the orders of President Johnson. He should have been thankful that he was not executed as a traitor.

Solomon's Temple.

"Is there anything remaining of the foundations or superstructure of Solomon's temple?"—D. C. M., Shaw, Ore.

There is of course nothing of the original temple of Solomon. There were three temples—that of Solomon, that of Zerubbabel, built after the return from the Babylonian captivity, and the rebuilding and enlargement of the latter by Herod. In 1865, the Palestine Exploration Fund society began the work of exploration on and about Mount Moriah, as far as the Turkish government, swayed by Mohammedan prejudices, would allow it. It was decided first to explore Jerusalem, and in that city to find out all possible concerning the Temple site. The excavation showed that the originally irregular slopes of Moriah had been overcome, and a larger area at the summit obtained by the building of enormous stone walls, the hollows between these and the original hill being filled in. The remaining stones of this original wall are now from 90 to 120 feet below the accumulations of the many centuries that have intervened. Part of this wall may date from the time of Solomon; none of it is later than the era of Herod the Great. Where the original hill sloped down to the foot of the deeply buried wall, there have been found extensive structures of masonry, vault after vault—for it was easier to build hollow vaults of stone than to bring earth from long distances to fill up these vacancies.

Plymouth Rock.

"Please give me a short description of Plymouth Rock, as to size, situation, inscriptions, etc."—S. M., Thorn Hill, Ala.

Plymouth Rock is a boulder of syenitic granite, brought by the ice from the ledges of that stone around Boston harbor during the glacial epoch. When the Pilgrims landed, it lay in the sand of the shore, partly in the shallow waters of the harbor. It is between four and five feet long and two-thirds as broad. By the time of the Revolution, the sand had been washed up and covered it. This sand was removed, and in endeavoring to move the rock itself, it split asunder sidewise, as one splits a biscuit. The upper half was removed to a position in front of Pilgrim Hall and enclosed with an iron railing. In 1880 the fragment was taken back, united to the other, and a structure built over it. It is now some distance from the sea, wharves having been built out to deep water. The date, 1620, is cut on the rock.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER

Grand-Niece of Ex-President James K. Polk, Writes to Mrs. Pinkham Saying:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I have been married for nearly two years, and so far have not been blessed with a child. I have, however, suffered with a complication of female troubles and painful menstruation, until very recently.

MRS. IDA L. ROSER.

"The value of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was called to my attention by an intimate friend, whose life had simply been a torture with inflammation and ulceration, and a few bottles of your Compound cured her; she can hardly believe it herself to-day, she enjoys such blessed health. I took four bottles of your Compound and consider myself cured. I am once more in fine health and spirits; my domestic and official duties all seem easy now, for I feel so strong I can do three times what I used to do. You have a host of friends in Denver, and among the best count, Yours very gratefully,—MRS. IDA L. ROSER, 326 18th Ave., Denver, Col."—*$5000 forfeit if above testimonial is not genuine.*

If you are ill, don't hesitate to get a bottle of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound at once, and write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., for special advice—it is free.

Dr. Knight's Escape.

"I have read several accounts of the capture and punishment of Coll. William Crawford by the Indians, each account stating that Dr. Knight was captured at the same time, but succeeded in making his escape. Please inform us how he managed to escape."—F. A. C., Atwater, Illinois.

Dr. Knight was taken from the scene of Crawford's death, on the banks of the Tymochtee, that he might be sent to the Shawnees at Wapatomica, there to be burned to death, since his captors feared that the Half-King might object to their burning him. The morning after Crawford was killed, Dr. Knight was placed under guard of Tutella, and started for Wapatomica. By night they had accomplished half the distance, and lay down to rest. At daybreak they arose, and Tutella started to fixe the fire. Dr. Knight persuaded him to free his hands, that he might assist him. The gnats were very numerous, and Knight took a firebrand to keep them away with the smoke. Seizing a good opportunity, he struck the savage a heavy blow on the head, which sent him into the fire, and when the Indian recovered he ran away howling. Dr. Knight seized the gun and followed him a short distance, and then, turning eastward, for 22 days he endured the hardships of the wilderness, and at last arrived at Fort Pitt, where Pittsburg now stands.

Ohio's Largest Cities.

"What are the ten largest cities of Ohio?"—R. D. B., St. Paul, Va.

By the census of 1900, the following is the list:

	Population.
Cleveland	381,768
Cincinnati	325,901
Toledo	131,822
Columbus	125,500
Dayton	85,333
Youngstown	44,885
Akron	42,728
Springfield	38,253
Canton	30,667
Hamilton	23,814

The largest gains for the decade in population were in Cleveland, Toledo and Columbus. Toledo increased 61.9 per cent in the ten years, Akron 54.8 per cent, Cleveland 46.1 per cent, and Columbus 42.4 per cent.

Narrow Divisions.

"Please state why Champlain, St. Maurice, Maskinonge, Dirthier, Joliette and Montcalm, in Canada, were laid off in such long, narrow strips."—B. T. B., Westboro, Mo.

The French, when they settled in Canada, at Detroit, on the Wabash, at Vincennes, Ind., and on the Mississippi, at St. Louis and other places, had nothing but the river as a highway. All traffic was by boats. Hence, when land was allotted to a settler, he was given a small frontage on the river, and his grant ran back for a mile or more. There is one old French grant on the Maumee river, a few miles above Toledo, which has 500 feet frontage on that stream and extends back two miles.

When the owner died, the land was divided among his heirs in the same way, each getting a water frontage and a narrow strip of land running back the full depth. There are still many French holdings in Canada which have been thus divided until the separate tracts are as narrow as an ordinary road. In laying off counties, the same rule appears to have been followed, as in the case of those you mention.

Murmur in a Shell.

"Please give cause of the roar of the ocean heard in a sea shell. Is it the same noise as heard in any hollow vessel?"—J. R. G., Storm Lake, Iowa.

It is not the "roar of the ocean." The shape of the shall is such that faint sound waves in the air are reflected into the ear, and are heard as a faint murmur. Any other hollow object does the same thing, especially if it has a smooth, curved interior.

Municipal Ownership.

"Should our municipalities own and operate plants for supplying water, light and street railway transportation?"—P. A., Trion, Ga.

In the opinion of the writer, they should not. It is not a proper function of a government to enter upon any business whatever, thus coming in competition with private enterprise. Another reason is, that in all large cities, without exception, such plants cost more to run and give poorer service, as a rule, than when run by private enterprise. It is not right to compel taxpayers to pay for buying or building such plants, and then probably have to be taxed to make up a deficit in their receipts, or for repairs, rebuilding, etc.

Ethan Allen.

"Please give a biography of Ethan Allen."—S. S. G., Irving, Mich.

Ethan Allen was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1737, died in Burlington, Vt., in 1789. In early life he removed to Bennington, Vt., which was at that time disputed territory, claimed by both New York and New Hampshire. In 1770 he was sent to represent the settlers at Albany, where a lawsuit regarding these rival claims was pending. The decision was in favor of New York, but the settlers resisted. Allen was made a colonel of an armed force called the "Green Mountain boys," raised to protect the holders of lands granted by New Hampshire. Allen was declared an outlaw, and £150 was offered for his capture by Gov. Tryon, of New York. When the Revolution began, the Green Mountain boys proved their patriotism and courage by capturing Ticonderoga and Crown Point. The Continental Congress granted them the same pay as soldiers in the Continental army, and recommended to the New York convention that they should be employed in the army under their own officers. After much debate the New York assembly resolved that a regiment of Green Mountain boys should be raised, not to exceed 500 men, for which Allen sent a letter of thanks. In the unsuccessful expedition for the capture of Montreal, Allen was captured and sent a prisoner to England, where he was cruelly treated. He was afterward sent to Halifax, thence to New York, where he was exchanged in May, 1778. On his return to Vermont he was placed in charge of the state militia, and Congress gave him a commission as lieutenant colonel in the Continental army. Toward the close of the war he settled in Bennington, and later in Burlington. He was a member of the state legislature, and also a special delegate to Congress, where he succeeded in having Vermont recognized as a state. Unfortunately, we have no facts concerning his brothers and sisters, nor as to his wife and family.

Expansion of Metals.

"Will you please tell me, through your valuable paper, how much in length a mile of telephone wire, No. 9 to 14, will expand from zero to 100 degrees of Fahrenheit thermometer? Will railroad rails expand and contract the same as wire?"—J. I. W., Macon, Ill.

All metals expand when heated and contract by cold. Any length of steel, if that length is considered to be 1, at 32 degrees—freezing—at 212 degrees, or the boiling point of water, will measure 1.0011. Wrought iron, at the boiling point, will measure 1.00125, and copper 1.00181. Of course, railway rails expand in a similar proportion. In actual practice, in laying railway tracks, one-fourth of an inch is allowed to each 30-foot rail. That is, a quarter-inch is left between the ends of two 30-foot rails, and a proportionately greater space if the rails be longer.

Soldier Vote in 1864.

"Please give the soldier vote in the field in 1864, and the proportion of this vote received by Lincoln and McClellan, respectively."—W. P. Hamilton, Mo.

To allow soldiers to vote in the field, and to have their votes counted in the counties from which they enlisted, required special laws to be passed by the state legislatures. Only a part of the states enacted such laws. Those who did are given below, and the total vote of the soldiers who cast their ballots are given:

	Lincoln.	McClellan.
California	2,600	237
Iowa	15,178	1,364
Kentucky	1,194	2,823
Maine	4,174	741
Maryland	2,800	321
Michigan	9,402	2,959
New Hampshire	2,066	690
Ohio	41,146	9,759
Pennsylvania	26,712	12,349
Vermont	243	49
Wisconsin	11,372	2,458
Total	116,887	33,748

The Gipsies.

"Please tell me the origin of the word gipsy. Are gipsies a race of people from any particular country, and is there any connection between them and the Egyptians?"—Alice, Hubbell, Neb.

The word gipsey is derived from the earlier words gypsen and gypeyan, both of which came into English from the French, and by the step through the latter language from the Latin aegyptus, which means an Egyptian. The name gipsy shows that the gipsies were considered of Egyptian origin, but this theory has long been abandoned. In 1417, hordes amounting to about 1,400 persons appeared in Germany, which increased to thousands in the succeeding years. These first-comers were dark as Tartars, and called themselves Secani. The real gipsies of the present day call themselves Rommany. They reached England in 1514. There is now no doubt that the ancestors of the gipsies came originally from the table-lands of Western Asia, and were a tribe allied to the Tartars and Kurds.

Ocean Steamers.

"Please inform me whether ocean vessels use salt or fresh water in their boilers."—Subscriber, Meadville, W. Va.

They use fresh water over and over again. They use what are known as low pressure engines, which condense the steam after it has been used, and pump it back into the boilers again. In times of necessity, salt water can be used, but the salt settles to the bottom of the boilers, and is blown out.

Knot and Mile.

'What is the difference between a mile and a knot, and is a mile at sea any longer than a mile on land?"—W. L., Emerald, Wis.

The word knot means a distance the same as a nautical or geographical mile. This measure is the length of a minute of longitude on the earth's equator—that is, one-sixtieth of a degree. It is 2,029 yards, or 6,087 feet. The legal mile in the United States is 5,280 feet. The latter had its origin among the Romans, who called a distance of 1,000 marching paces of their legions a mille, or a thousand paces.

Born on Feb. 29.

"If a child was born on February 29, 1860, on what day of what month was it three years old?"—D. M., Katesville, Mo.

It is usual for persons born in leap years, on February 29, to count March 1 as their birthdays, except in leap years, of course. The reason is, that a year of 365 days will have then elapsed.

Base Ball.

"Please inform me when base ball was first introduced into the United States, and, if possible, when the first game of ball, having two sides and running bases, as to-day."—H. M. A., Continental, O.

The game of base ball was evolved, with many additions and alterations, from the old English game of rounders. The first regular base ball games were played by the Knickerbocker club in New York about 1845. The rules and practices of the game have been changed so often that they bear but little semblance to the original game. Before that a game called town ball was played by American boys, in which the players were arranged on two sides, and bases were run.

Yankee Doodle.

"Please publish the original words to the tune of Yankee Doodle, that being the music played at the surrender of Burgoyne to Gates."—W. B. G., Lacon, Ky.

You will find the original Yankee Doodle on the first page of this paper. Originally written by some one in the British army in derision of the Continentals, it was adopted by the latter, and the music became very popular.

Gen. Lee's Woman Folks.

"Please give the maiden names of the wife and mother of Gen. Robert E. Lee." —Subscriber, Greenfield, O.

Gen. Robert Henry Lee was the son of Henry Lee, "Light-horse Harry," a Revolutionary general. He was twice married—the maiden name of the first was Matilda Lee, and by her he had a son and daughter. The second wife was Anne Carter, by whom he had three sons and two daughters. Gen. Robert E. Lee was a son of the second wife, we think, and his wife was Mary Randolph Custis, the only daughter of George Washington Parke Custis, the grandson of Mrs. Martha Washington, and the adopted son of Gen. George Washington.

Clara Barton.

"Please give me a sketch of the life of Miss Clara Barton, the Red Cross nurse." —E. N. R., Ohio City, O.

Miss Clara Barton was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1834. During the civil war she did relief work on battlefields, and organized search work for missing men, for the carrying on of which Congress voted $15,000. She laid out the grounds of the national cemetery at Andersonville. She went to Europe and acted with the Red Cross in the Franco-Prussian war, at Strasburg in 1870, and at Paris in 1871. She secured the adoption of the Geneva Red Cross treaty by the United States in 1882. She represented the United States in all international conferences—at Geneva in 1884, Carlsruhe in 1887, Rome in 1892, and Vienna in 1897. She distributed relief in the Russian famine of 1892, and to the Armenians in 1896. At the request of President McKinley she carried relief to Cuba in 1898; did personal field work in the Spanish war. She conducted Red Cross relief at Galveston, after the great disaster of August, 1900. When the American Red Cross was incorporated by Congress in 1900, she was made president, which office she had held from 1881.

Horatio Alger, Jr.

"Please give me a short biography of Horatio Alger, Jr."—H. B., Theressa, Fla.

Horatio Alger, Jr., was born in Revere, Mass., in 1834. He graduated at Harvard, in 1852, spent several years in teaching and newspaper work, and in 1864 was ordained pastor of the Unitarian church at Brewster, Mass. He took up his residence in New York in 1866, became interested in the condition of the street boys, and this experience gave form to many of his later writings. Unfortunately, we have not the date of his death at hand.

Semiramis.

"Will you kindly publish as full a history of Semiramis as your space will allow, or the subject warrant?"—G. P. P., Soldiers Home, Cal.

Semiramis is the name of a half-mythical queen of Assyria, who, according to fabulous traditions handed down by classical authors, reigned about 2000 B. C. Assyriologists suppose that she is identical with Sammuramit, wife of Iva-Lush, who lived about 800 B. C. According to Diodorus Siculus, she was first the wife of Oannes, and then of Ninus, who died and left her sole mistress of his empire. She then caused the city of Babylon to be built, erecting in it gorgeous palaces and temples. She then made expeditions into Media, Persia and Armenia, subdued Egypt and the greater part of Ethopia, and would have conquered India also if her army had not been put to flight by the war elephants of King Stratobatis. Thenceforward she devoted herself to the internal improvement of her empire. Learning that her son Ninyas was plotting against her she abdicated in his favor, and disappeared in the form of a dove.

So much for the legendary story, which has no historical value. The real Sammuramit was a queen who had some important works executed at Babylon, but was of little significance in the political history of her country.

Tax and License.

"What is the difference between government license to sell liquor, and a state or county license? Is not it the same in theory?"—G. W. M., Fair Play, Mo.

License is permission to do a thing, in return for a cash payment; a tax is simply a sum required to be paid, but without any specific permission.

The United States supreme court, a number of years ago, rendered a decisoin which, in effect, declares that, while the liquor traffic is an evil, it is one that the states alone have the power to regulate or prohibit, and that the national government has no power under the constitution over it. The states may do as they wish. But, the United States internal revenue law says that, wherever a man makes liquor or deals in it, he must pay an annual tax to the United States. This the government has a right to do, for its taxing power is unlimited. But the payment of the United States internal revenue tax on liquors gives no man the right to sell if the state law forbids it; but such sale is in violation of the state law, and it is the state's duty to punish it. The general government is not vested with power to enforce the laws of any state—only those of the United States.

The Dreyfus Case.

R. P., St. Albans, Vt.: The second trial of Dreyfus was a complex affair, loaded with the subtleties of French procedure. It ended in a conviction, and the pardon of Dreyfus. He is now living in retirement.

Two Vices.

"What will eliminate selfishness and covetousness from a man?"—J. A. M., Mt. Vernon, Mo.

This reminds us of the old formula to make a boy a gentleman—"begin with his grandfather." People so unfortunate as to be cursed with those vices have become so by wrong example and wrong training when they were children. Some men can be frightened out of them by the fear of punishment in the next world, but in most cases they are incurable.

Insect Destroyers.

H. P. C., Molino, Tenn.: Cleanliness is the best preventive of bed bugs and other insect pests. When you are unfortunate enough to have a visit from them, ammonia is the best remedy, poured into every crevice where they frequent. It kills the bugs and their eggs. It must be used with care, and not allowed to touch the flesh or clothing. There are various insect powders which are cheaper, but they require repeated applications.

Earth's Center of Gravity.

"Why is it that the center of gravity is not at the center of the earth?"—E. D., Scotland, Ind.

Considered by itself, the center of gravity of the earth coincides with its actual center. But, as the moon, our nearest neighbor, exerts an attraction on the earth, the earth and moon really revolve around the center of gravity of the earth and moon combined. Gravity is proportioned to mass. The mass of the earth is 81 times the mass of the moon. Therefore, the center of gravity of the two bodies is 81 times as far from the moon's center as it is from the earth's center. That places it at an average distance of 1,000 miles below the earth's surface, at the place over which the moon is in the zenith.

The Odd Fellows.

"Please tell me as much as you can about the origin, object and work of the 'Manchester Unity,' and its relation to the present order of Odd Fellows. Where was the American branch started, and who were the first members?"—R. A. H., Middlebrook, Va.

The order of Odd Fellows sprang from societies of mechanics and laborers which existed in London before 1800. From these sprang the "Union Order of Odd Fellows," whose headquarters were in London, with branches in other English cities. Some of the members tried to abolish the convivial character of its meetings, and a number of lodges seceded and formed the Manchester Unity. In 1825 a central standing committee was established in Manchester to govern the order between the sessions of the grand lodge, and the Manchester Unity still constitutes the main body of British Odd Fellows.

Thomas Wildey and four others organized Washington lodge No. 1, in Baltimore, April 26, 1819, to work according to the London or union order. A lodge was organized in Boston in 1820, and in Philadelphia in 1821. Since then the order has been established in every state and territory of the United States.

Curved Balls.

"In throwing a ball, does it curve all the way, and can it be thrown nearly to the batter and then curve out of its course, or does it curve at all, right or left, up or down?"—W. J. D., Hallowell.

It is barely possible that there is more or less of a curve from the time that the ball leaves the pitcher's hand until it reaches the batter. However, the curve, if any, is so slight that it is not possible to detect it until the sphere is within a few feet of the home plate. It is the object of every pitcher to have the ball within a few feet of the bátter before the noticeable curve becomes apparent. It has been demonstrated that it is possible to curve a ball. Three stakes were driven into the ground in a straight line, and the ball was so curved that it passed between the first and second and second and third stakes. These curves are known as the "in and out." The "in" curve is towards a right-handed batter, and the "out" curve away from him. There is also a "drop ball," which is thrown by the pitcher in the same manner as an "out" curve, except that he so changes the position of his hand when delivering the ball that the curve will be towards the ground instead of away from the batter. There have been several pitchers who claimed to throw the "raise" ball, but this has always been a disputed question, on which authorities do not agree.

Miscellaneous.

R. G. R., Mahaffey, Pa.: No.

W. S., Mahaffey, Pa.: We have not a list.

W. T. F., Caneyville, Ky.: We fail to find the poem.

T. C., Rock Falls, Ill.: Unfortunately we have not the data to answer.

G. W. D., Crab Orchard, Neb.: Get a piano dealer to obtain the list. We have none.

J. T. F., Pleasant Lake, Ind.: We do not know. Why not write directly to him and inquire?

A. K. B., Buckhannon, W. Va.: There has been no publication of Cuban salaries under the new government.

C. L. N., Otsego, Mich.: There are few mounds in Michigan, and we know of no publication concerning them.

R. L. P.: Mahaffey, Pa.: The United States Senators from Ohio are Joseph Benson Foraker and Marcus A. Hanna.

R. C. T., Martz, Ind.: The geographical center of Ohio is said to be in the neighborhood of Worthington, a few miles from Columbus. It is not marked. Why should it be?

A. R., Wetona, Pa.: Please refer to the Bureau of Blade of May 22 last for the list of Cabinet members. This question will not be answered again until some Cabinet change is made.

Reader: The directions as to MSS. for the press, printed July 10, cover book MSS. as well as all others. If the book is to be illustrated, special arrangements are made between author and publisher.

C. A. E., Jackson, O.: There seems to be a lack of available books. The best pictures of Scandinavian life translated into English are said to be in the novels of Fredrika Bremer, but most of them are out of print.

C. S. P., Cambridge, O.: Hypnotism should not be meddled with by any but skilled scientists. You are simply thinking of becoming the dupe of some schemer. Save your money to go into some honest occupation.

L. W., Wetona, Pa.: Railroads are now massed into systems. The leading ones are the Vanderbilt roads, the Gould roads, the Pennsylvania system which includes the Baltimore & Ohio, the Plant system, and the great Pacific systems.

Some Astronomical Problems.

The people of antiquity conceived of the heavens—the immense dome-like appearance of the clear sky—as a reality, and not a mere appearance, the effect of perspective, as all educated people understand it to be. This ancient idea is expressed in the first chapter of Genesis: "And God said, let there be a firmament in the midst of the waters, and let it divide the waters from the waters. And God made the firmament, and divided the waters which were under the firmament from the waters which were above the firmament; and it was so. And God called the firmament Heaven."

That is to say, the visibile heavens were supposed to be a vast, solid vault. The word used in the original Hebrew is rakia, which conveys the idea of expansion, by beating out, as of metals into thin plates. In the Latin translation, it was rendered by firmamentum, which conveys the idea of firmness; and the word firmament is derived from it. Even our common name, "heaven," conveys the idea of a dome; for it is the old participle of the verb to heave—"heave, hove, hoven or heaven"—hence, something "heaved up." This vault the Hebrews supposed to be a huge, hemispherical dome, supporting the waters above it. It was also believed that these waters extended under the earth, and that the firmament divided these two bodies of water. In the account of the flood, it was represented as not only the result of rain but that "the windows of heaven were opened"—that is, openings were made in the firmament through which the waters rushed; and "the fountains of the great deep were broken up"—that is, the waters supposed to be under the earth broke loose, and added to the volume that overwhelmed the world.

The ideas of other nations of antiquity were much the same as those of the Hebrew writer, except as to the waters. They conceived of the heavens as a vast vault of crystal, on the inner side of which the stars were fixed, like golden nail-heads. But beyond this crystalline vault, they believed existed the empyrean, or highest heaven, a vast vacuity. The idea of the spherical shape of the heavens persisted long after the advance of scientific knowledge proved that the earth is not the center of the universe; and our literature, especially poetic, is filled with allusions thereto.

But what is the shape of the visible universe? We know that the appearance of the heavens is the effect of perspective—that the "vault of heaven" is not a reality; that we actually look out into infinite space, and that the stars are the only visible things in that mighty void. So, when we speak of the shape of the universe, we mean the shape assumed by all the stars which are contained in it. Professor Newcomb states the problem thus:

> The question as attacked by modern astronomy is this: We see scattered through space in every direction many millions of stars of various orders of brightness and at distances so great as to defy exact measurement, except in the case of a few of the nearest. Has this collection of stars any well-defined boundary, or is what we see merely that part of an infinite mass which chances to lie within the range of our telescope? If we were transported to the most distant star of which we have knowledge, should we there find ourselves still surrounded by stars on all sides, or would the space beyond be void? Granting that, in any or every direction, there is a limit to the universe, and that the space beyond is therefore void, what is the form of the whole system and the distance of its boundaries?

Herschel, the astronomer, in answer to this question, developed an idea that had been previously advanced by Wright, an English philosopher, and adopted by Kant. It is that the stars are arranged in a form like that of an enormous grindstone. Our own little system, composed of the sun and planets, including the earth, is near the center of the thickness of this grindstone, and at one side of where its axis would be. Hence it is explained that we see more stars when we look toward the circumference of the grindstone than when we look toward either side. This produces the appearance of the Milky Way. The investigations of all astronomers since Herschel's day have led them to accept his theory as probable. With the best telescopes, we have never been able to reach any point in the heavens where there is nothing beyond, but the stars are much fewer in number as we look at right angles to the plane of the Milky Way, and enormous in number when we look into the Milky Way, which is toward the circumference of the celestial grindstone.

As every one knows, there are milions of stars not visible to the unaided eye, because of their enormous distances. The old idea, and a very natural one, was that the brighter a star, the nearer it is; but astronomy has proved to us that they differ so greatly in luminosity that the light given can not be taken as a measure of their distances. The distances of something like one hundred stars have been measured by their parallaxes, and a few hundred more are near enough to be thus measured; but the remainder are immeasurably too far away to employ that method. To obtain the parallax of a star, its place is observed at one point of the earth's orbit, and then, six months later, at the opposite point. If there is any difference in its apparent position, it is measured, and from this its distance can be calculated, by a very long and delicate methmematical computation.

That so few stars show any displacement when observed at two points, 185,000,000 miles apart, gives one an idea of their enormous distances. So great are the interstellar spaces, astronomers can not express them in miles. They use the "light year"—that is, the distance light travels during a year. Light travels 186,000 miles in a second. Multiply this by 31,558,000, the number of seconds in a twelvemonth, and you will obtain the distance it travels in a year, which is about 63,000 times our distance from the sun. The nearest star is Alpha Centuri, which is more than four light-years, and there is probably none other nearer than six light years. It is estimated that the average distance of one star from another is eight light-years. Our conceptions of space are too limited for us to realize these enormous astronomical distances. Let us quote again from Professor Newcomb as to the extent of the universe:

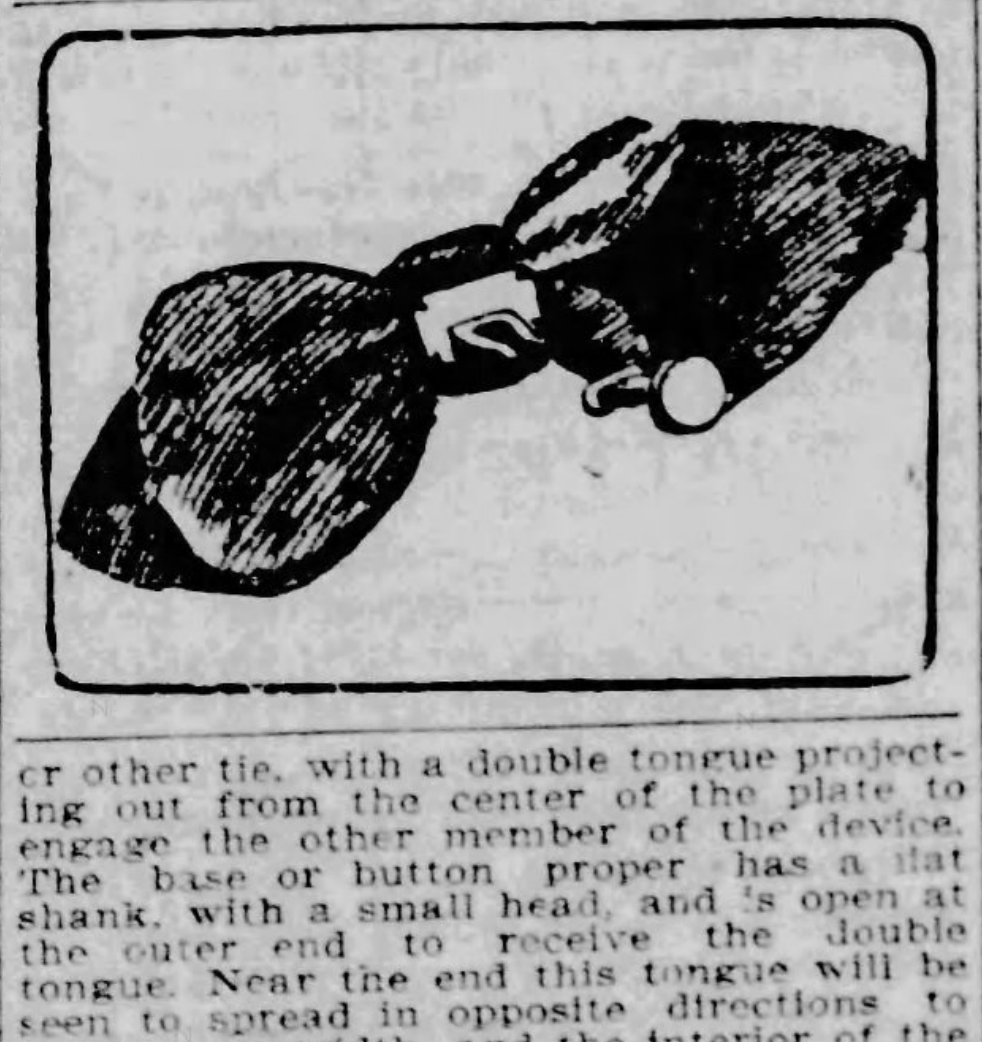
> Granting that the stars are scattered promiscuously through space with some approach to uniformity in thickness, and are of a known degree of brilliancy, it is easy to compute how far out the system must extend in order that, looking up at the sky, we shall see a certain amount of light coming from the invisible stars. Granting that in the general average, each star is as bright as the sun, and that their thickness is such that, within a sphere of 3,300 light-years, there are 1,000,000,000 stars—if we inquire how far out such a system must be continued in order that the sky shall shine with even 4 per cent of the light of the sun, we shall find the distance of its boundary so great that millions and millions of years would be required for the light of the outer stars to reach the center of the system. In view of the fact that this duration in time far exceeds what seems to be the possible life duration of a star, so far as our knowledge of it can extend, the mere fact that the sky does not glow with any such brightness proves little or nothing as to the extent of the system.

The insoluble problem is as to the extent of the universe. If it has boundaries, what is beyond them? If the universe is boundless the human mind can not realize the idea, for it is that of infinity. Astronomy may hope eventually to gain complete information as far as the powers of the telescope extend, but beyond that it is powerless. It can trace back to the beginning every process that can be seen in operation, but it can not reach the question of the absolute origin of things, or that as to the boundary beyond which nothing exists.

S. S. KNABENSHUE.

COMBINATION TIE AND COLLAR BUTTON

The object of the combined collar button and necktie-securing device shown in the accompanying illustration is to provide a simple and cheap article of wearing apparel so arranged as to save trouble for the owner. It comprises a securing plate, perforated on the edges to allow it to be sewed to the back of a bow or other tie, with a double tongue projecting out from the center of the plate to engage the other member of the device. The base or button proper has a flat shank, with a small head, and is open at the outer end to receive the double tongue. Near the end this tongue will be seen to spread in opposite directions to increase its width, and the interior of the flat shank contains corresponding enlargements, to hold the tongue fast when it is once inserted in the shank. To put on the button and tie the loose portion is first inserted in the shirt front and the ends of the collar secured in turn over the shank. Then the portion of the button which is attached to the tie is taken up and the spring tongue inserted in the slotted end of the shank and pressed inward to contract the points and allow them to enter the indentations at the rear of the shank. A strong pull is necessary to disconnect the parts, and as the shank is flat and is inserted in three horizontal buttonholes there is no danger of the button turning and disarranging the tie.



IN TUNE

Now tiny, tremulous, tree-top fingers trace,
'Gainst the great blue scroll of sky, outspread,
Spring's wondrous hieroglyphics, glad with grace
Of secrets grayer than the Sphinx's head.

While here and there the manuscript inweaves,
Like some quaint 'broidered page of missal old,
A fair vignette of clustered red-veined leaves—
Outline of bud, or blossom-etching, bold.

The sap, slow welling from the warming mold,
Through myriad trunks, like reeds of organ grand,
Makes melody to match this song of old,
This symphony that fills and floods the land.

And all life means to us is just to thrill
But once, perchance, in unison with this—
Is just to live in tune, that love, at will,
May hear each heart-throb's harmony with his.

DENT'S Toothache GUM
A SWELL AFFAIR
Does its work thoroughly
Everywhere know as effective
Not a chewing gum
Take none but DENT'S
Sold everywhere; mailed for 15c.
C. S. DENT & CO., Detroit, Mich.

REASON FOR THE CLOSE VOTE

Judge Henry McGinn, who was recently elected state senator in Portland, Ore., tells this story: Two days after the last election, when the returns showed a very close race between McGinn and Dr. Harry Lane, two Irishmen met. One asked the other: "How is it, Mike, that in so many votes it should be nick and nick atween Hinnery an' Dock Lane?" "Well, I'll tell ye," was the answer. "They're both very onpopiller min, an' if ye knowed wan, ye'd be certain to vote fur th' other, an' booth av thim are d——d well known."

A CURE FOR ASTHMA.

Asthma sufferers need no longer leave home and business in order to be cured. Nature has produced a vegetable remedy that will permanently cure Asthma and all diseases of the lungs and bronchial tubes. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases (with a record of 90 per cent permanently cured, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all sufferers from Asthma, Consumption, Catarrh, Bronchitis and nervous diseases, this recipe in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail. Address with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. Noyes, 847 Powers Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Not a Close Race.

"What do you think?" they asked the visiting Englishman, after entertaining him in lavish fashion, "of the new race that is being evolved in this country?" and whether it was the champagne, a touch of inspiration, or simply a misunderstanding of the remark, the Englishman's reply was:

"Well, at any rate, I don't think it's going to be a close race."—Syracuse Herald.

Imitation of Success.

Frederick—Poor Felix, he is a saddening failure!

Eugene—Failure? He has got nearly through life without ever doing a day's work.—Detroit Free Press.

The Sunday School.

Sunday School Lesson for August 17.—Journeying Toward Canaan. Numbers x: 29-36. By Rev. J. E. Gilbert, D. D., secretary of American Society of Religious Education.

CONTEXT.—After the burial of Nadab and Abihu, the ordinary course of life was resumed in the Israelites' camp. Further laws were delivered for the government of the institutions that had been set up. Much emphasis was laid on the subject of purification as a preparation for worship. Then came enactments pertaining to the holy place, the offerings, the days of atonement, the shew-bread, blasphemy, oppression and redemption. By divine direction a census was taken by tribes, showing that there were more than six hundred thousand able to go forth to war (Numb. i:46). The order and location of the tribes with reference to the tabernacle were also determined, both when they were in camp and on the march. The Levites were formally instructed concerning their duties. A year had now passed since Israel had come out of Egypt, and the passover was duly observed. A fixed signal, the removal of the cloud (Numb. ix:17-23) was appointed for the journeying, and two silver trumpets were made for calling the people. On the twentieth day of the second month in the second year Israel left the wilderness of Sinai and moved toward the wilderness of Paran (Numb. x:11-13).

INVITATION.—Moses married while a fugitive in the land of Midian (Ex. ii:21), forty years before the exodus. When he led Israel out of Egypt his father-in-law came to visit him, bringing his wife, who had been left behind (Ex. xviii:1), until her husband's mission should be manifest. When the old gentleman returned (Ex. xviii:27), Hobab, his son, tarried in the camp, content to make a visit with his sister and brother-in-law. Now that Israel was to move on toward Canaan, Moses invited him to become permanently attached to the congregation and accompany them. As an inducement he declared that the Lord had spoken good concerning Israel, referring, doubtless, to the promise made to Abraham (Gen. xxxii:12), as well as to himself (Ex. iii:8; vi:7-8). He also emphasized the fact that they were going to a land which had been promised to them (Gen. xvii:8) for a possession. And he coupled the invitation with a promise on his part to do good to Hobab if he accepted the invitation. This was certainly a most generous and flattering offer. For while many occurrences during the temporary stay showed how idolatrous and disobedient the people were, the same event had exhibited the glory and the power of God and the wisdom of Moses. On the whole, it was an encouraging outlook, calculated to excite the ambition of any man.

HESITATION.—But Hobab did not yield to the offer of his brother-in-law. "I will not go," was his flat refusal. And he proceeded to give his reason. "I will return to my own land," an adjacent district, part of the Sinaitic peninsula. He preferred the plains with which he was familiar to the distant and unknown land of promise and hope. And he added, "I will return to my own kindred." Who were they? The Midianites (Ex. xviii:1), the descendants of Abraham by Keturah, the second wife of that eminent patriarch (Gen. xxv:1-4). Hobab's father was a shepherd priest (Ex. ii:16), and his words on several occasions indicate that he worshiped the God of Israel (Ex. xviii:17-19), that he was a wise and good man. It was while in his employ that Moses had heard the voice of God, appointing him leader (Ex. iii:1-2). But his people were outside the Abrahamic covenant. They were not heirs to the promises. They were not in the line of the Messianic hope. And so, the love of country and kin was stronger than all the promises made by Moses, than all the attractions of the new nation about to march to its new home. It is not strange that the decision was made. Blood, religion, home—these ties are not easily severed.

ENTREATY.—Moses did not falter in his purpose. "Leave us not, I pray thee," he pleaded. He argued the case in earnest words. Israel would pass through an unknown wilderness, pitching their tents at intervals. The way would be set with many difficulties and dangers. Enemies would rise up against them—the Ishmaelites, the Amorites and the Moabites. But Hobab knew all this region. His pastoral life had taken him over vast sections of it. He knew the people. He could therefore furnish needed information; in fact, his services were essential to the expedition. In all this pleading Moses exhibited his wisdom. His faith in God did not lead him to presumption; he took all possible precaution against defeat, and sought every available help to insure success (Luke xvi:2). Moreover, the argument was a most forceful one for every true man. He would have Hobab feel that he might be useful; he would thereby appeal to the higher nature, and secure his relative by a consecration to the interests of a great cause, so overcoming any feeling of personal preference (1 Chron. xxix:5).

PROMISE.—And yet the case was not left wholly on that elevated plan. Moses knew enough of the general features of humanity to offer reward for the service he sought (Heb. xii:2). Even Jesus, the Savior, had regarded to the outcome of his life-work, and was thereby strengthened to endure the cross, and Moses denied present for future good (Heb. xi:25). And so on this occasion the promise was made to the Midianites. "What goodness the Lord shall do unto us, the same will we do unto thee" (verse 32). That was the same as the promise in the first invitation, only it was supported by the goodness of the Lord. It did not rest on the faithfulness of Moses, but on the ability and mercy of Jehovah. Hobab had now all the elements for an intelligent choice (Jos. xxiv:15). Behind him were the broad pasture lands of his native country and all the associates of the years gone by; before him the new world, the new hopes to be secured by alliance with Israel under the blessing of God. Our lesson does not record his decision. There are passages in after history (Judges 1:16, iv:11), to indicate that he went, for the Kenites were Midianites. But some have thought that Hobab still refused, and that his relatives accompanied Moses.

REMOVAL.—At last the tents were struck and Israel moved away. The order of the march, Judah in the lead, is fully described (Numb. x:14-28). The ark of the covenant went before, borne by the Levites. The destination, the next camping place (Numb. xii:16), was north of Sinai, where, four hundred years before, the son of Hagar was saved from death (Gen. xxi:21), what had become the home of the Ishmaelites. After traveling three days, however, a halt was made, probably to secure refreshment for continuing the journey. We might easily picture that vast multitude of people spread out over the plain. We might imagine the emotions that filled their hearts; the hopes of the young, the memories of the aged, the fears of the unbelieving, the faith of those who trusted in God. No such exodus ever occurred in the history of the race. And, while we might indulge in criticism of this Hebrew-Egyptian congregation they deserved honor. For they were separating themselves from the land of their birth, marching to Canaan, because of revelations made to their leader, to become the people of God (Ex. iii:7-8).

PRESENCE.—One feature of that journey deserves attention more than any other. "The cloud of the Lord was upon them," or over them, "when they went out." By this they were protected from the intense heat of the torrid sun (Psalm cxxi:6), and, what was more important, they were assured of God's presence, a guarantee of safety and success (Isa. iv:5). That cloud had already become to them a symbol and a blessing. It first appeared while they were in Egypt (Ex. xiii:21); it followed them over the Red Sea and hung between them and their enemies (Ex. xiv:19-20), and it directed them to Sinai and settled down upon the tabernacle after it was set up (Ex. xl:38). How ought they now to rejoice as that cloud led them forth from Sinai toward Paran! If the soldier is inspired to heroic deeds by the form and word of his commandant, by the strains of martial music, or by the flag of his country waving at the head of the column, much more might the heart gain strength as the eyes beheld the chariot cloud of God moving slowly toward the promised land.

PRAYER.—Moses' piety was exhibited in a new form during the journeying. When the cloud lifted and moved forward he exclaimed, "Rise up, Lord!" saying in substance, "We are ready to go when Thou shalt order." And then he added, "Let Thine enemies be scattered; let them that hate Thee flee before Thee," a prayer for the triumph of God's cause. This form became classic and found its way into the hymns of the people (Psalm lxviii:1-2), and into the writings of the prophets (Isa. xxxiii:3). Here is blended the spirit of submission with the spirit of faith. But when the ark rested, signifying that the people should halt (Numb. ix:20), Moses said, "Return, O Lord, unto the many thousands of Israel. Come, Thou into our tents, into our lives, into our hearts; be Thou our guest, and let us enjoy the sweet repose possible only through communion with Thee." In these two forms of prayer Moses expressed his willingness to work or rest, to go or stay; to march toward Canaan or abide quietly in the way. It was quite the same as when, pursuant to the Master's direction, the disciple prays, "Thy will be done" (Matt. vi:10).

INSTRUCTION.—It is well to go with those who are in a good way. They who serve a cause fail not of their reward. We are not called to sacrifice without hope or gain (Matt. xix:29). The future blessing ought to be more attractive than present earthly treasure (Luke xiv:28). We need not fear to go where and when God leads. Whatever symbol of His presence He gives—cloud, fire, or cross—that is enough to confirm our faith. But we must always be submissive—His way, His time, His method, not ours (Luke xxii:42). The path may be rough and dark; if He leads we must not hesitate. The advance may be in small stages—three days and then a pause—but what matters? If He abides with us we may wait in patience (John xiv:16). The cloud of the Divine presence is gone, the spirit of life is near and ever comforting (Rev. xxii:21).

The Cause of Many Sudden Deaths.

There is a disease prevailing in this country most dangerous because so deceptive. Many sudden deaths are caused by it—heart disease, pneumonia, heart failure or apoplexy are often the result of kidney disease. If kidney trouble is allowed to advance the kidney-poisoned blood will attack the vital organs or the kidneys themselves break down and waste away cell by cell.

Bladder troubles most always result from a derangement of the kidneys and a cure is obtained quickest by a proper treatment of the kidneys. If you are feeling badly you can make no mistake by taking Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney, liver and bladder remedy.

It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to go often during the day, and to get up many times during the night. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and sold by all druggists in fifty-cent and one-dollar sized bottles. You may have a sample bottle of this wonderful new discovery and a book that tells all about it, both sent free by mail. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co. Binghamton, N. Y. When writing mention reading this generous offer in this paper.

Home of Swamp-Root.

Don't make any mistake, but remember the name, Swamp-Root, Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, and the address, Binghamton, N. Y., on every bottle.

HIS WIFE WAS A GREAT SCOLD.

Grubbs—Johnson says he's going to call his country place Mont Pelee?

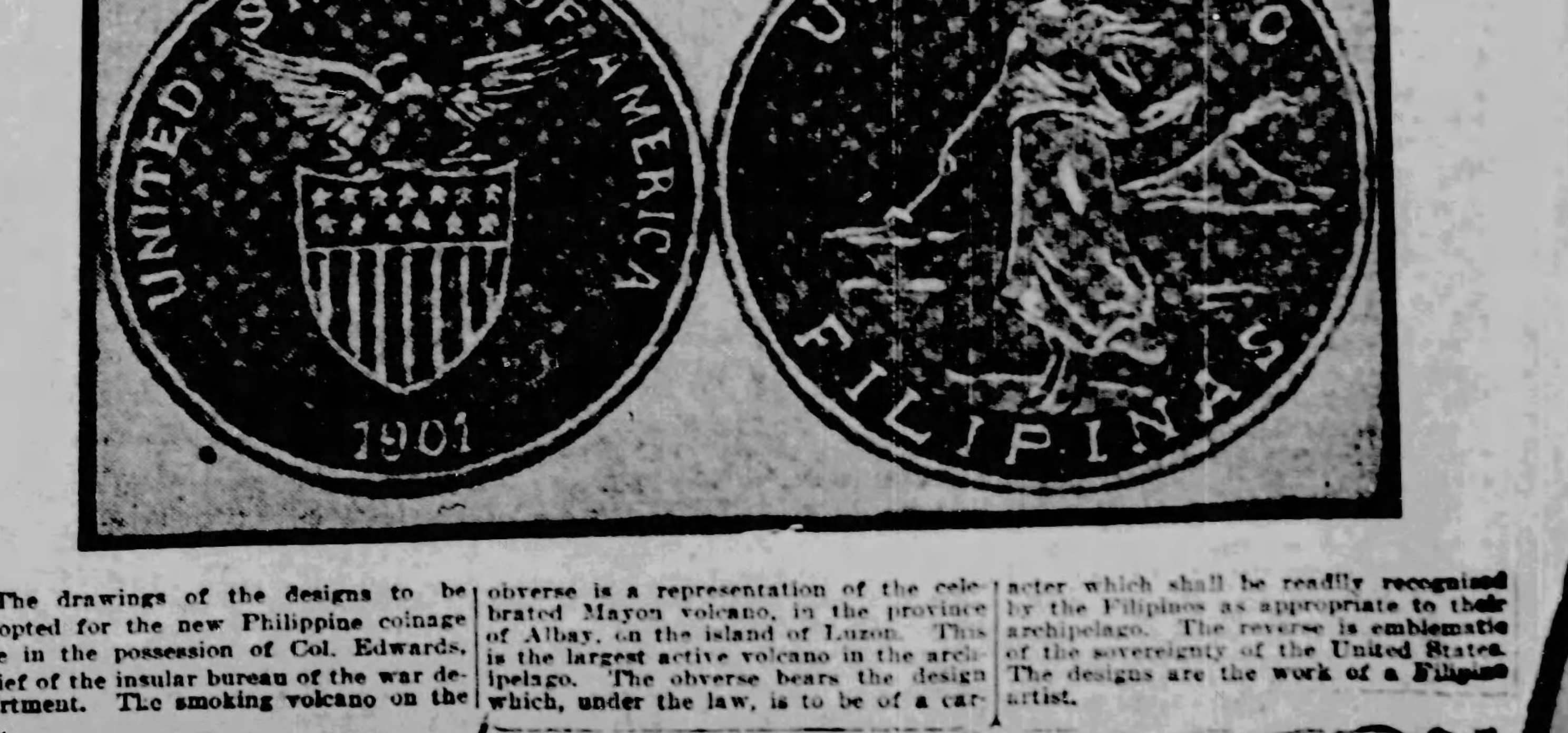
Mrs. Grubbs—Why so?

Grubbs—That's where he gets blown up.

The Bells.

That steeple changor I dislike,
It frets me morn and late.
I wish that old clock wouldn't strike;
I wish 'twould arbitrate.
—Washington Star.

DESIGNS OF THE NEW PHILIPPINE COINAGE.



The drawings of the designs to be adopted for the new Philippine coinage are in the possession of Col. Edwards, chief of the insular bureau of the war department. The smoking volcano on the obverse is a representation of the celebrated Mayon volcano, in the province of Albay, on the island of Luzon. This is the largest active volcano in the archipelago. The obverse bears the design which, under the law, is to be of a character which shall be readily recognized by the Filipinos as appropriate to their archipelago. The reverse is emblematic of the sovereignty of the United States. The designs are the work of a Filipino artist.

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 7, 1902.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO.............Publishers
ROBINSON LOCKE.... ....Editor

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

TERMS—POSTAGE PAID:

Single copy, weekly, one year, $1.00; six months, 60 cents; three months, 30 cents. Write for club terms.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent, postpaid, free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the address of a dozen or so of your friends. Address,

THE BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

Entered at the postoffice at Toledo as second-class mail matter.

Circulation Last Week..150,000

A HEART-TO-HEART TALK WITH BLADE READERS

In a recent editorial article, we suggested to the readers of The Blade that they "be friendly," and write to us their views as to the kind of a paper they would like it to be. We all remember the old copy-book line, a favorite in the days when printed copies were not used, and the teacher set the line for the pupil to imitate: "Many men of many minds."

That it is impossible for a newspaper to suit everybody we all admit. That there might be changes made in The Blade which would suit some people, the editor freely admits. But there are things which, if we omitted or changed them to please a number of readers, we would thereby displease a much larger number.

One of these things is a serial story. No doubt some of our readers do not care for them, and others have scruples against reading anything in the shape of a novel. But we know, to an absolute certainty, that fully three-fourths of our great constituency wish stories, and would not like it were they omitted. And there you are. The best we can do is to give you such a variety and quantity of reading matter that each may be able to find plenty in which he is interested.

We have received a number of letters responding to our request for suggestions, and thank the writers for them. We shall be pleased to have many more. Every such letter is carefully read and considered. It may be that we can not see our way clear to do some of the things suggested, but we are glad to get suggestions all the same; and out of all of them it will be strange if we do not find some that will add to the value and popularity of The Blade.

Especially are we grateful for the high praise our friends give this paper as a whole, while suggesting points they think might be improvements. It warms the cockles of the editorial heart to read these sincere words of generous appreciation, and urges us to greater care and harder work, that this paper shall become still more worthy of the confidence and support of its readers.

We presume all our readers read the article on the fifth page of last week's issue, telling of the improvement now in progress in the way of making a new home for The Blade. These improvements will inure to the benefit of the Weekly Blade quite as much as to that of the Daily; and when we are settled in our new quarters, the editorial staff of the Weekly will have plenty of room and more help in the work of producing, as near as human effort can make it, a perfect family newspaper.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY.

The church question in the Philippines is naturally complicated and delicate to handle. It involves not only a complete separation of church and state, in accord with American ideals, but absolute freedom of religious belief and of worship. A report of the Jesuits of Manila to the Philippine commission contains this statement:

> If by liberty of religions is understood the granting to all religions—for example, the worship of Confucius or of Mohammed—and to all Protestant sects equal rights to open schools, erect churches, create parishes, have processions and public ceremonies, with the Catholic church, we believe that it would not only be inadvisable, but it would be a lamentable measure for any government which may rule the destinies of the islands. In fact, if this government should concede this liberty of religions, it will make itself hateful to 6,500,000 of Filipino Catholics.

This sounds in American ears like an echo from the Middle Ages. Whatever view the Jesuits of Manila may have of the matter, the course they deprecate is the one that will be taken. There can be no other under the American constitution. State and church must be entirely distinct, and any and all other religious bodies will necessarily have the same rights and privileges as the Catholics in the islands.

Nor does it matter whether their prediction comes true that such a course will render the American government hateful to Filipino Catholics. A part of the work of Americanizing the islands will be to educate the people up to the modern standard of freedom of conscience, and full tolerance and respect for the religious beliefs of others. And if the Filipinos are one-half as far advanced in civilization as the anti-imperialist junta would have us believe, the Jesuit prediction will come to naught.

THE BEEF QUESTION.

The fatuity of the Democratic brethren, whose cure-all for every ill is the abolition of the tariff, is well shown in the discussion in England over the beef question. The price is high there, as it is here. But England is a free trade country. Imported cattle and meats pay no duty whatever. Hence it is clear to every intelligent man that the entire abolition of duties on such products by the United States would have no effect whatever on the price of meat here.

The fact is, the world's supply of beef cattle is not adequate to the demand. England gets a great deal of beef from Australia, but the limit of production in that country has been reached. It is the same in the United States. We can not have the old plentitude of beef in this country, owing to the steadily decreasing area of grazing lands in the West. The world must now turn to South Africa, where there are great possibilities of cattle-raising on the veldt. Argentina is a possible source of supply, but better breeds of cattle will have to be introduced. Those now raised do not produce good beef.

THE IOWA REPUBLICANS.

The platform adopted by the Iowa Republican state convention is a vigorous document, with the ring of sincerity and honesty in every sentence. It points to the prosperity of the country as a signal vindication of the economic policies of the Republican party. It rejoices over the end of war in the Philippines, and urges the people of the United States to drop all contention over our policy in those islands, and to heartily support the government in the work of education, civilization, upbuilding and development. It cordially endorses President Roosevelt, and supports his policy. On the subjects of reciprocity and trusts, the planks are as follows:

> We stand by the historic policy of the Republican party in giving protection to home industries, and point for its ample vindication to the extraordinary rapidity with which our national resources have been developed and our industrial and financial independence secured. We favor such changes in the tariff from time to time as may become advisable through the progress of our industries, and their changing relations to the commerce of the world. We endorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection, and urge its development as necessary to the realization of our highest commercial possibilities.
>
> We assert the sovereignty to the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such regulations, restrictions or prohibitions upon corporate management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield.
>
> We cordially endorse the position of President Roosevelt in appealing to the courts to secure regulations that will control great combinations of capital, which prevent competition, and control the industries to the people without legal sanction or public approval. We favor such amendment to the interstate commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discriminations in rate making and any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly.

The tariff plank, given above, has caused our Democratic friends to jump at unwarranted conclusions. Already they are shouting that the Republicans of Iowa admit the need of "tariff revision," which they mistakenly interpret to mean an abandonment, at least in part, of the national platform of the party. This is an utterly wrong interpretation. Business conditions are constantly changing. A duty on a certain article may have been eminently proper and just when the law was enacted, yet the conditions surrounding its production may within a few years be so changed that the duty needs alteration.

As the temporary chairman, Congressman Walter I. Smith, said in his opening speech, "the tariff should be revised from time to time to meet changing conditions; and the reduction of a rate, or placing an article on the free list is no evidence, much less no confession, that the original rate was wrong when made. The Republican party will modify the tariff whenever new conditions require such modification, and if in any specific case a change in the tariff will tend to relieve the people from the oppression of a trust without undue injury to American labor, that change ought to be made. Revisions of the tariff, tending as they do to unsettle business, should only be undertaken when the wrong to be corrected is so serious that the improvement contemplated will compensate for whatever disturbance to business will result from such revision."

The attitude of their Iowa brethren will command the adhesion of the Republicans of the United States. Among the many wise and statesmanlike utterances of William McKinley was a remark that the revision of the tariff schedules, whenever made necessary by changed conditions, should be done by the friends of protection, not by its enemies. The Iowa Republicans have taken exactly that position. And we must remind our Democratic friends that they are in error if they assume that any Republican assumes that the rates of duty imposed by the Dingley law, or by any other tariff law, should never be changed. No Republican ever assumed that; no platform of the party ever declared it. The Republican position is that the duties on competing imported articles shall be protective; the amount of duty is not a fixed quantity, but should be changed whenever a just regard for tthe interests of the people demand it, but without sacrific of the principle of protection.

As to reciprocity, the Iowa platform is in full accord with the attitude of the late President McKinley, and with his last public utterance on the subject—his speech at Buffalo—and with that of President Roosevelt. As to trusts, their utterance is in line with the best thought of the party, and foreshadows the attitude which will be taken in the next national convention. The Iowans have done well. They have the courage of their convictions, and are not afraid to bring them to the attention of the people of the United States.

THEY ARE SQUIRMING.

In speaking of the towns which have voted dry under the Beal local option law the Wine and Spirit News, the organ of the Ohio Liquor League, says:

> No one has been deprived of a drink in any of the towns where elections have been held and the business practically goes along the same as ever. It makes little if any difference to patrons in a "dry" town under what name a saloon is conducted.

If this is true, why are the liquor interests contesting the law in every town in which an election is held?

If it is true, then it is a frank admission that saloonkeepers are lawbreakers and have no regard for the statutes.

If it is true, why are the saloonists fighting the constitutionality of the law through the courts when they can continue the business without the payment of the Dow tax?

If it is true, why are brewers engaging lawyers to find a loophole in the law by means of which they can evade its provisions?

Is this another of Joe Miller's jokes?

The fact is, the statement is not true, and because it is not the brewers and saloonkeepers are squirming.

They are making light of the workings of the law while, at the same time, they are fluttering like wounded birds, for they have been hard hit.

In short, they are whistling to keep up their courage.

Every man has a right to strike. Conversely, every man has a right to accept work at the wages offered, and those who strike cannot interfere with him without laying themselves liable to the law's punishment.

Because the Atkinsonian junta at Boston is composed of old grannies, cowards and fools, it does not follow that Uncle Sam shall take their advice and become all three things himself.

Wait till Bryan recovers his wind after hearing that the Michigan Democrats named a gold bug for governor!

JUSTICE TO AMERICA.

Archbishop Ireland preached a sermon on Sunday morning in the cathedral at St. Paul, Minn., in which he gave some excellent advice to his fellow-Catholics of the United States, and pleaded with them to do justice to the United States, in the matter of the Philippine friars, and in general on the subject of the relations of the government to the Catholic church.

He sharply rebukes those who are stirring up their fellow-religionists. He reminded his hearers that the pope finds no ground for complaint; that the ecclesiastical authorities in the Philippines and Porto Rico have not asked aid; that the archbishops of the church in the United States have sounded no alarm; and his argument is that the societies and individuals who are sounding the tocsin are assuming too much—that soldiers, whether singly or in companies, "must await the orders of the commanders before they undertake to act for the whole organization."

He reminds those busybodies that care must be taken to be sure that grievances do exist, and that they are of sufficient importance to be taken hold of in a manner to awaken public attention. He warns them against querelousness, which brings with it the penalty of lack of attention when it has a really valid cause. And he adds a noble plea for fair treatment of the government of the nation which he says, "as few other things calls for fair treatment and respect on the part of citizens; public attack upon it, overt suspiciousness of its acts and motives, beget disloyalty and lower civic virtue, the life-blood of national life and security."

In his closing exhortation, he reminds his hearers that Catholics can not discuss matters in the Philippines. They are still the subject of negotiation, and for them to take matters into their own hands would be to distrust the pope's wisdom, and to treat with discourteous ingratitude the government at Washington. His words are those of wisdom and patriotism, and it will be well for Catholics everywhere in the United States to give heed to them. As he reminds them, in the past they have suffered much from calumny and distrust, from which they have always appealed to fair play and honest judgment; and the equitable judgment they claim for themselves and their belief must be displayed by themselves, at this juncture, toward their fellow-citizens and the government.

REPUBLICAN TEXT-BOOK.

There is much for congratulation to a Republican in the text book of his party for the campaign of 1902, just issued by the Republican congressional committee. A review of it will make him more pleased than ever at the thought of being a member of that organization, and he will enter the campaign with a renewed zest and a fresh inspiration. The book answers completely the senseless and unsubstantial claim of the Democrats that the Republican party is the promoter and defender of trusts, and in its opening sentence on this matter, to which twenty pages are devoted, it says:

> The attitude of the two great parties on the trust question is clearly defined. That of the Democratic party looks to constant agitation, with no restrictive legislation; that of the Republican party to such restriction as will prevent arbitrary advance in prices or reduction in wages through exclusive control, but not the destruction by legislation or by fictitious agitation of legitimate enterprise, through great manufacturing systems by which production is cheapened, prices of manufactures reduced and permananucy of employment assured.

The record of the Republican party on the trust question is given, and the fact made clear that such legislation as is now on the statute books, antagonistic to these combinations of capital, emanated from Republican minds and were executed into laws by a Republican Congress. In evidence of this the Sherman anti-trust law is given, and quotations made from the recommendations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt. In closing upon this subject the book says:

> The Republican administrations of Presidents McKinley and Roosevelt have made a good record in their efforts to execute the trust law. There has been no hesitation for fear the law would not prove effective. These two Republican Presidents have recognized no man or corporation as above the law.

A large portion of the space is taken up with a defense of the party's insular policy, including a review of the action of the administration from the time of the acquisition of the islands. The work of the army in the Philippines is defended, and declarations from prominent Filipinos given to show that the people there are not yet ready for independence. Portions of Admiral Dewey's testimony before the Senate committee are given as illustrating the character of Aguinaldo. President Roosevelt's Decoration day speech so far as it relates to the work of the army in the insular possessions is given in full, with comments from other sources. Nearly twenty pages are devoted to the money question, and a defense of the gold standard and an outline of the party's position on financial matters given.

An entire chapter is devoted to the attitude of this country during the recent disturbances in China and the action of President McKinley is referred to as deserving the highest praise. The chapter closes with the statement that the attitude of the President saved China from dismemberment.

Under the caption "Democrats oppose army appropriations," the declaration of the late Congressman Amos J. Cummings: "When I refuse to vote to protect the lives of American soldiers, I hope I shall be paralyzed," is given as an opening.

Considerable space is devoted to the repeal of the war taxes, to the Isthmian canal and to the work of the party in Cuba. Regarding the latter it is said "that the ground work of a republican form of government was laid by the United States under a Republican policy."

President McKinley's last speech at Buffalo, is liberally quoted from throughout in defense of the party's position. Reference is made to the effort to revive the American merchant marine. The late Congress is commended for its attitude in endeavoring to reclaim the arid lands of the west, in protecting the interests of the veterans of the war and in extending the operations of the rural free delivery, which the Republican party established.

The closing pages of the book are devoted to Democratic harmony. Former President Cleveland's speech at the Tilden club banquet in New York is quoted from, and the comments of William J. Bryan and Henry Watterson given.

While the book is intended primarily as a help to campaign orators it furnishes good reading for every one, and will act as a tonic for those Republicans whose interest in the party and its work may be lagging.

MR. WARE SURPRISED.

There is little wonder that Pension Commissioner Ware expressed astonishment when the pension applications growing out of the Spanish war were submitted to him. Not only Mr. Ware but the whole American people are astonished. The soldiers of that short conflict are as enthusiastic in moving on the pension department as they were in wresting Cuba from Spain and making it an independent nation.

Commissioner Ware, when he recovered somewhat from his surprise, took his pencil and did a little figuring. He found that five volunteer regiments have furnished 3,119 pension applications, and these five regiments had an aggregate of three men killed and 13 wounded. One of the regiments, the 33rd Michigan, had 3 of its men killed and 10 wounded, while the other four regiments did not have a man killed and three of them did not have a wounded soldier.

The three regiments which did not have a soldier killed or wounded have 1,825 applications for pensions. The Eighth Ohio is one of these regiments. It went to Cuba with 1,330 men, did not lose a man, did not have a man wounded, and yet 705 of the boys, or 53 per cent, have applied for pensions.

Five regiments of regular troops which went to Cuba had 85 men killed and 396 wounded. These regiments have 2,240 pension applications filed. It will be seen that the volunteer troops are several laps ahead of the regulars. Mr. Ware has also discovered that the captain of one of the volunteer companies is a pension attorney, and that almost every man in his company has forwarded an application. Of course, this pension attorney is an Ohio man.

The pension commissioner believes that this flood of applications is due in a measure to the fact that when the regiments returned from Cuba many of the boys were suffering from the effects of the tropical climate, and believed that their health was permanently impaired. If this is true, then, as the Chicago Post suggests, those who have fully recovered should withdraw their applications. They might follow the example of Congressman C. H. Grosvenor, who served in the civil war. He applied for a pension and secured it, but he recovered his health, and voluntarily demanded that his pension be stopped.

The American people will gladly and willingly pay pensions to all Spanish-American soldiers who are justly entitled to them, but this wholesale movement on the treasury cannot be justified. It is true that the pension attorneys are persistent, but are not the pension examiners at fault? Down in Central Ohio a Spanish-American soldier went before the pension examiners. He was told to take a run around the block. He took the run, smoked 25 cigarettes, reported to the examiners and they found his heart action not right. If the boy was to blame, so were the examiners.

SHIFTING THE LEVELS.

The volcanic disturbances in the West Indies appear to have been the effect of a great seismic movement—the readjustment of the earth's crust over its molten interior. That this movement is not entirely completed may be surmised from the recent earthquake shocks experienced in the United States, notably in Nebraska and South Dakota the other day, and in California still later.

Some few soundings that have been taken in the vicinity of St. Vincent and other points near the centers of volcanic disturbance, show that the sea has become much deeper. It will take extensive work to determine the area over which the sea-bottom has sunk, but it is probable that it extends over hundreds of square miles. Per contra, an English vessel reports that she found the water of the Gulf of Mexico shallower by two or three hundred feet off the southern coast of the United States than the charts show; and some scientific person asserts that the southern part of this country, especially in Florida, has been raised several feet. In proof of this, he declares that the tides do not come so far up the shore as formerly—that their present limit is seven or eight feet below the old water-line.

The matter has been taken up by the Hydrographic office and the facts will, in time, be ascertained. It is to be hoped, however, that the process of readjustment is about completed so far as this country is concerned. An earthquake like that which occurred in the Mississippi valley some 90 years ago would spread destruction and an appalling loss of life over hundreds of square miles. The earthquake of 1811 was not very destructive, simply because the localities most seriously affected were almost without inhabitants. With a population like that we now have, it would have been a national catastrophe.

TO FIGHT MORGAN.

The second step in the struggle for the control of the carrying trade across the Atlantic is the plan to establish a fast mail and passenger service between Canada and England. This is proposed by the Canadian Pacific railroad, which offers to establish the line if the Canadian and British governments will pay a heavy subsidy to the line.

The steamship merger of Mr. Morgan touched our British cousins in a sensitive spot. They will not allow the long English supremacy in the Atlantic carrying trade to pass without making a most determined effort for its retention. The best plan for this is the proposed fast steamship line between Liverpool and the eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific road. The distance is much less than to New York, and a more rapid service would insure patronage.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

Iowa's Real Proposition.

The Iowa Republicans have the courage of their convictions and their representatives in Congress, an exceptionally influential delegation, will doubtless make a note of it. The Iowa Republicans emphatically approve the policy of McKinley and Roosevelt as to liberal reciprocity with Cuba and also as to the tariff reductions—revision when needed. "We are wedded to the principle of a protective tariff, but not to a specific schedule," they say. As to trusts, they voice popular prejudice to a moderate degree and would take away tariff advantages from "oppressive trusts." There is a deal of sea-room for a discussion as to which trusts are good and which are bad ones. The more irresponsible Democratic politicians easily dispose of the difficulty by stigmatizing all trusts as bad and calling for their extermination.

Michigan Democrats.

If there are any Democrats in this part of the country who do not yet appreciate Mr. Bryan's decline as a real factor in the counsels of the party it would be well for them to turn to the results of the Democratic state convention in Michigan. In the gathering there were hundreds of delegates who had worked for him and whose interest in him perhaps was heightened by the radicalism of the late Governor Pingree and by the traditions of the cheap money propaganda in Michigan before his day. One of the Bryan leaders, Mr. Campau, a new manager, was supposed to be in control of the party and to have a firm hold on the convention. As events showed the gold Democratic wing was much stronger than Mr. Campau's followers believed and after a spirited contest before and in the convention Judge Durand, a prominent gold Democrat, was nominated for governor, and the platform was suited to his record.

Conditions in Cuba.

American officials and travelers returning from Cuba since the establishment of the republic report that poverty in the island is increasing and that the inhabitants have shown already that they are incompetent to govern the country without assistance. The relation between poverty and political incompetence is obvious. For a while the prospect of a reduction in the tariff on sugar and tobacco stimulated the Cuban market, but the failure of the reciprocity bill in the Senate has since resulted in a depression of prices which has brought about complete commercial stagnation. Less than a year ago sugar sold for 2¼ cents a pound and it has now fallen to 9-10 of a cent; tobacco has declined from $12 a hundred pounds to $5.50, and the end is not yet. The feeling among the Cubans is one of discouragement and bitterness toward the United States. They had expected a reduction in the tariff, and speak of the Senate's failure to permit any relief for the island as "the reciprocity cheat."

It is not surprising that the sanitary system which the military government inaugurated is rapidly becoming inefficient. With the best intentions Cubans cannot maintain a sanitary service for which they have no money to pay. The same must be said of the school system and the public works.

The island is said to be infested with cheap politicians and officeseekers, who are making the most of the Bragg incident to excite public opinion against this country and to foment discontent with the conservative government which Estrada Palma has established. It is quite credible, as is reported, that the wealthy classes are anxious for annexation. They have something at stake and look for a stable government and a good market for the products of the island. The poorer classes have nothing and cherish only resentment toward the country which secured the political freedom of the island, but which they blame for its industrial prostration.

Cuba, like other Spanish countries, has no class between the rich and the poor, and consequently the numer of people who look at political questions from the conservative point of view of a property holder is small. This is the cause of the instability of Spanish American governments, and the source of danger to the new republic. The political capacity of the Cubans is beside the question now. It cannot be proved or disproved until they have had the wherewithal to feed and clothe themselves. If they can enjoy a little material prosperity long enough to educate the majority of the rising generation the island is safe.

Admiral Servan.

The dismissal of Admiral Servan from command, after serving in the French navy for thirty-two years, has excited some sympathy among Americans, especially in New Orleans where he was well known. The Admiral visisted that city in the Tage last spring just before the destruction of St. Pierre, and sailed thence to assist in relieving distress in Martinique. A Paris dispatch stated that he was removed because he did not keep his ships in the Atlantic station in a sanitary condition. The New Orleans Picayune intimates that the removal was because of the violent quarrel with Captain Barry, of the Tage, off Martinique. It is stated that the Admiral censured the Captain so severely that the latter knocked his superior down. To avoid a court-martial and probable sentence of death for assaulting a superior, Captain Barry immediately shot himself. It is apparent that the minister of marine inquired into the affair and found that Admiral Servan's usefulness was so much impaired that retirement was needed.

Revenue for July.

It was to be expected that government receipts for the first month of the current fiscal year should be behind the expenditures. July is a month of heavy disbursements, and, moreover, the effects of the legislation reducing the war taxes were to be reckoned with. The receipts for the month amounted to $49,365,,889. This is about $3,000,000 behind the figure for July of last year, and about $650,000 less than that for the corresponding month the year before, but is about $1,250,000 more than the amount for July, 1899. The expenditures amounted to $36,804,000, which is nearly $4,300,000 in excess of those for the corresponding month of last year. There was, as will be seen, an excess of expenditures over receipts amounting to nearly $7,500,000. It is understood that the size of this deficit is in part due to extraordinary disbursements for interest on war claims. It should be recollected, however, that the showing for July cannot be regarded as indicative of the result for the completed fiscal year. In 1900 and in 1899 the expenditures exceeded the receipts for July, but there were large surpluses at the end of the respective fiscal years. Last year the receipts only just balanced the expenditures in July, but there was a surplus of over $92,000,000 at the end of the fiscal year. There will naturally be no such surplus this year because of the additional legislation reducing the revenue, but a comfortable, if reduced, surplus is looked for by the treasury authorities.

China's Indemnity.

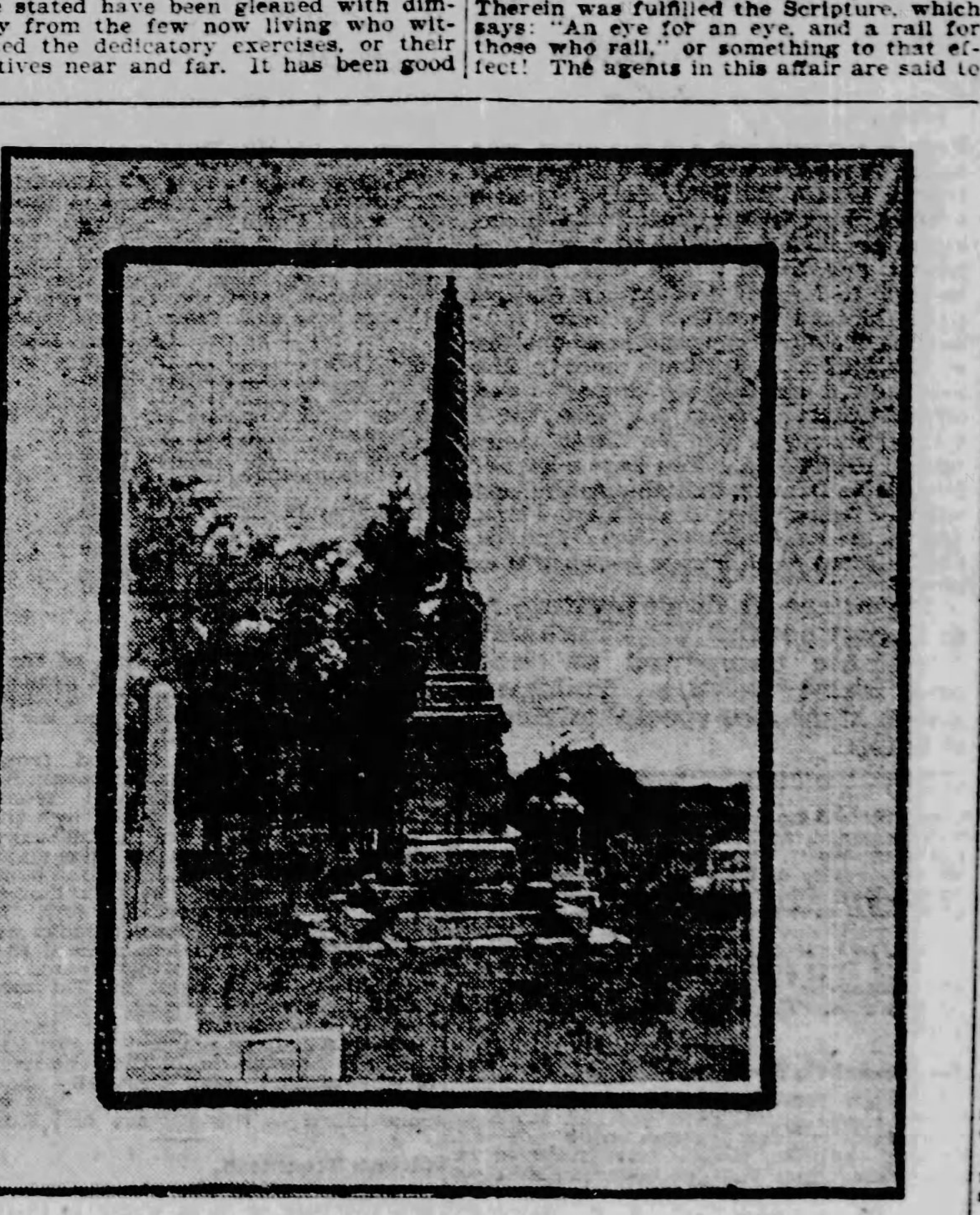
It is a somewhat significant and certainly a hopeful indication of the slow but steady progress of the world toward better conditions that we hear more frequent suggestions for the reference of points of difficulty in international relations to The Hague tribunal. The latest matter proposed to be referred to that body is that of the medium in which the indemnities are to be paid by China. The position of the United States upon this question is well understood. It stands for a liberal treatment of China, and will not consent to assume the attitude of some of the other powers who demand payment from China on the gold basis. According to general report, the United States will not be alone in this attitude. It seems to be taken for granted that the United Kingdom and Japan certainly, and possibly Germany, will declare in favor of a liberal policy. The suggestion is made that China may ask for a reference of the matter to The Hague tribunal, in which case she will have the weighty support of the other powers mentioned, which is likely to be decisive. This would afford an opportunity for the great international court to demonstrate in a practical way its usefulness as a conserver of peace and comity among nations.

The First Civil War Monument in the United States.

By REV. ERNEST BOURNER ALLEN.

The little town of Tipton, Franklin township, Michigan, is not found upon the railroad maps. Its population is reported to number 50 souls, about the same as in the stirring days of '61, when Lincoln summoned the North to preserve the Union, and the men of Franklin township responded. Tipton illustrates that notable saying of Mr. Emerson: "The true test of civilization is not the census, nor the size of cities, nor the crops, but the kind of men that the country turns out." Tipton has produced men!

To the little township belongs the distinguished honor of erecting the first monument, built by public subscription in the United States, in memory of those who fell during the civil war. This unique claim has never yet been challenged, nor has the history of the monument until this time ever been fully told. The facts here stated have been gleaned with difficulty from the few now living who witnessed the dedicatory exercises, or their relatives near and far. It has been good to talk with these representatives of other days. We are greatly indebted to them for their patient endeavor to give all the facts. Where it has been impossible to get authentic information, or where conflicting stories were given, what seemed most reliable and probable has been recorded. The writer would be grateful for any corrections or additions sent to him.



THE MONUMENT AT TIPTON.

While others have assisted in the quest for information, special mention should be made of the aid received from the following gentlemen: Mr. Elmer A. Wilson, Rev. Allan J. Blair, Hon. T. M. Cameron and Dr. J. D. Tripp, Tipton; Mr. M. D. Alexander, Clinton; Messrs. H. C. Daniels and Oscar Alexander, Tecumseh.

To-day the endeavor is made to give a sincere, though tardy, acknowledgment by one born after the war was over and well into the era of reconstruction, of that sacrificial service rendered by loyal men and women,

> "In the golden, olden glory of the days
> gone by,"

whereby our integrity as a nation was preserved and the emancipation of the slave forever settled.

The Grand Army of the Republic was born April 6, 1866, at Decatur, Ill. On July 4, 1866, this monument of sandstone was erected at Tipton. Remember that this was done at a little, sparsely settled country cross-roads, sixteen years before the whistle of a locomotive was heard across those hills, by a group of determined and patriotic men and women.

The plan probably originated in the hearts of two men, viz: Mr. Samuel Wilson and Mr. D. W. Mapes. The former toiled to see that the quota of volunteers desired of Franklin township was always full, and took the responsibility of canvassing the township for funds. The latter had three sons in the war. One of them was killed in the Wilderness in 1864, when only 16 years of age, and has the distinction of being the youngest of those whose names are inscribed on the monument. Two other men—Mr. A. J. Hunter and Mr. P. C. Mills—shared in the service and the honor of helping the movement along.

These gentlemen were greatly aided in the work of raising funds by the Ladies' Aid society, which enrolled many women whose husbands, sons or sweethearts were at the front. During the war they had prepared and forwarded supplies of every sort. They gave the lives of their loved ones. After the war they put their toil and their tears into that simple shaft in the cemetery. It is not only significant but fitting, therefore, that the subscription list should have been headed by a mother—Mrs. Lydia Smith—who sent three sons to the war, two of whom gave up their lives to the cause so dear to them all.

After this manner it appears on the records:

Mrs. Lydia Smith	$50
Samuel Wilson	50
A. J. Hunter	50
D. W. Mapes	50

Following these amounts, the sums given range downward to $1. A soldier was not permitted to pay more than $1, because he had already done enough! Thus the total cost, $1,500, was secured. The morning of the dedication $50 was needed for improvements on the grounds, and this was easily and quickly raised. Built by Orson Knight, of Adrian, lifting its modest spire 33 feet skyward, around it draped the flag, it stands to-day, the mute yet potent tribute to genuine loyalty and love. While it may crumble and decay as years move on, yet in the hearts of every generation will be found the same spirit of honor which first prompted its erection.

The dedicatory services were held July 4, 1866. The foundation having been prepared, the monument was that day placed upon it. From the steps of the little Congregational church which faces the cemetery, the dedicatory oration was delivered. Hon. T. M. Camburn presided at the meeting, and had the honor of introducing the speaker of the day, the late Dr. Charles Rynd, of Adrian, Mich. Then the old soldiers fell in line and marched to the grove of William Camburn, followed by the fathers and mothers, the lads and lasses of all that countryside for miles around. Mr. P. C. Mills was the officer of the day. The cannoneer, Dr. J. D. Tripp, was rendered deaf in one ear by the trying task to which he so faithfully attended. In the grove was held the public dinner. There the war songs were sung as we cannot sing them to-day. So says Mr. M. D. Alexander, now of Clinton, Mich., and he knows, for he led the singing by the throng that memorable July day.

There, too, some burly fellow had the audacity to hurrah for Jefferson Davis! As a result, he took a remarkable journey that very afternoon. His fare was prepaid. The roadbed had only one rail. Therein was fulfilled the Scripture, which says: "An eye for an eye, and a rail for those who rail," or something to that effect! The agents in this affair are said to have been Mr. D. W. Love, who collared the confederate leader's sympathizer, and Mr. Ira O. Hardy (who had a son at the front), who shouted: "A rail, boys, a rail!" Further deponent sayeth not, save that the one-rail train was wilfully wrecked in a deep and convenient mudhole, whence later emerged a silent if sincere and sad partisan of the lost cause.

Thus the day wore away to its close and the farm folk returned to their humble, happy homes. The township of Franklin had duly dedicated at Tipton, Michigan, the first soldier's monument, erected in the United States by popular subscription, in memory of those who served their country from 1861 to 1865. All honor to their liberality and their loyalty, their promptness and their pride. Ready in giving their men, for that township was never subjected to a draft, prompt in giving their money, these patriots of yesterday were true blue. To-day the sons and daughters of such sires are worthy heirs of their precious legacy. A call for volunteers would meet with as ready response as it did forty-one years ago. With pride they care for the monument and observe the anniversary of its dedication. The old chain fence originally placed around it for protection was long since taken away. The love and reverence of the whole country side are the only guard necessary.

The monument faces the west and on that side bears this inscription:

"Union and Liberty,
One and Inseperable, (*)
Now and Forever."

Upon the south side one reads:

"Preserve the Union
of the States, cemented
by our prayers, our
tears and our blood."

On the east:

"Erected July 4th, 1866,
by the citizens of Franklin,
as a memorial of the
brave and patriotic men
who represented them
in battle and gave
their lives in defense of the
UNITY of our common country."

And upon the north:

"These died that the Nation
might live,
Representative Governments
be perpetuated
and
personal rights secured."

(* We can forgive the stone carver his spelling in admiration for the sentiment).

In addition to the inscriptions there are the names of all the soldiers from Franklin township who have "finished their course." Space has been reserved for inserting the names of those now living when they, too, shall have answered the last roll-call and taps are sounded. Lenawee county gave 1,759 men to the civil war, 490 of whom were in the 18th Michigan Infantry. Thirty-one names are already upon the monument of the men who went from Franklin township. More quickly now than before are the old veterans slipping away. The ranks close up and move on. The scroll will soon be completed.

"Lord, God of hosts, be with us yet,
"Let we forget, lest we forget."

For of the men whose names are now on that monument not one had reached his fortieth year. Two were sixteen years of age, three seventeen, and the average is scarce twenty-five. They were lives full of promise, standing just on the threshold of manhood, upon whom war laid his awful and relentless hand not 50 summers ago. Their names are recorded here in appreciation of their sacrifices and with consecration to the unfinished work they so nobly began.

IN BROWN AND WHITE

A natty affair in brown and white. The top of the hat and handsome curved quills are in a rich brown. The under brim is of white straw. The cabachous, which catch each quill to place, are made of white straw braid.

WAGES OF WESTERN WHEAT HARVESTERS

Review of Reviews.

Wheat growers pay the laborers from $1.50 to $3.50 a day. Some, more expert than others, earn $4 a day. The cost of harvesting an acre of wheat is divided as follows: Twine, 25 cents; plowing and harrowing, $1; drilling, 40 cents; seed, 50 cents; cutting, $1.25; hauling, $1.50; threshing, $1.75; total, $6.65. If sold at 60 cents a bushel, the farmer doubles his money. Machinery saves much to the farmer, but the day laborers yield him even a greater profit. A binder will cut 15 acres a day. The twine costs 25 cents an acre, the binder driver is paid $1.50, and the hire of the team is $2.50. In some sections the header is used instead of a binder, thus eliminating the cost of twine.

The total expense in cutting 1,000 acres is $800, of which $416 goes for horse hire and twine. However, the farmer pays larger wages to those who do the harder work of the harvest field. The binder driver sits under a sunshade, riding upon his machine. His work is frequently given to young women when there is a scarcity of men in the field. Those who shock the bundles of grain, tramping through the wiry stubble all day long, are paid $2.50 a day. Stackers and haulers earn a similar sum.

Greater Than a King.

"I have played cards enough to become fairly familiar with poker slang," said one American financier, "but I don't quite see why you refer to an ace as a Pierpont Morgan."

"Because," answered the other, "it's bigger than a king."—Washington Star.

Current Events.

Illinois Central buys the Chicago and Eastern Illinois road, thus shutting out the Louisville and Nashville from Chicago.

Chicago Board of Review decides that all church and school property not in use for religious or educational purposes is taxable.

Rock Island company, with capital of $150,000,000, incorporated in New Jersey, its object being to acquire, purchase and hold stocks and bonds and merge corporations one into another.

Reports to comptroller of currency in last ten months show remarkable prosperity of banks.

Senator Platt has conference with President at Oyster Bay, and afterward announces that New York will have solid Roosevelt delegation in 1904.

Illinois Federation of Labor expels two officials for alleged activity in promoting interests of rival organizations.

Mayor A. A. Ames, Minneapolis, resigned, to take effect Sept. 4, when president of the council will succeed him; he first asked acting mayor to discharge his brother as chief of police.

May Yohe reached Plymouth and raised value of her jewelry from $100,000 to [illegible]; will go to Geona and recover jewelry pawned by Putnam Bradlee Strong.

Officials declare there is no friction or misunderstanding between the United States and Cuba over the location of a naval station, and that a site in Havana harbor is not desired.

Preliminary report of commissioner for the fiscal year ended June 30 shows total internal revenue receipts of $271,867,990.

Judge Keller, of the West Virginia federal court issues an injunction against President Mitchell and other miners' leaders, forbidding them intimidating peaceful employes of the Chesapeake and Ohio Coal Co.

Seven earthquake shocks in half an hour do much damage and create terror in Santa Barbara county, California. People flee from their crumbling houses to the open for safety.

Secretary Shaw, talked of for President before his cabinet appointment, wrote Missouri editor he favored re-election of Roosevelt and is not a 1904 candidate.

William J. Bryan says J. Pierpont Morgan is America's worst foe, as he is lacking in conscience.

Miss Mary S. Mead, Rutland, Vt., compelled her father to grant his employes nine-hour day and ten hours' pay by refusing to wed till he gave in.

William Treadwell, condemned to hang at Norfolk, Va., refused to sanction new trial and asked that sentence be carried out.

Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis and Indiana, Decatur & Western railroads consolidated; $8,700,000 4 per cent refunding bonds issued; company will be called Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Western.

Senator Cullom believes Illinois will respond to President's appeal in behalf of Cuba, and declares that tariff revision is demanded by the people of the west.

Exports from the United States decreased over $106,000,000 during the last fiscal year, while the imports increased over $80,000,000.

Negro suspected of murder of white farmer, is lynched near Leesburg, Va., within sight of the national capital.

Special train to start from Chicago August 15, to carry party of experts from the agricultural department to give demonstrations of good road building throughout the northwest.

Contracts awarded by the navy department for raising the Spanish warships sunk at Manila by Admiral Dewey.

Arguments of oleomargaine men, who desire to use palm oil instead of cotton seed oil in their products, will be heard by the commissioner of internal revenue.

Plans decided on for the two new gunboats authorized by congress will make them similar in design to the Marietta.

Miss Alice Hay, daughter of Secretary Hay, and James W. Wadsworth, jr., to be married at Newbury, N. H., September [illegible].

Records show that as far back as Elizabeth's reign there was a fight on the smoke nuisance.

Cut in western meat rates by Great Western Road may cause serious disturbance in freight matters.

Armours procure control of the two Hammond packing companies and a merger of all the big concerns is said to be near, the financing of which will approximate $150,000,000. Hints are given out that the state and national law departments are likely to begin injunction proceedings against the Armour-Hammond deal.

Fleet which will attack fortifications at east end of Long Island in naval maneuvers to consist of four battleships, three cruisers, three monitors and five gunboats.

Read Admiral O'Neil declared new fuse and explosive will penetrate best armor yet made; limit of thickness already reached; harder plate must be invented.

Governor Cummins, of Iowa, says he will investigate Rock Island merger plan to ascertain if proposed action is in conformity with state law.

President Mitchell, addressing 7,000 striking miners at Scranton, Pa., urges them to stand firm and predicts a sweeping and final victory.

Willard C. Van Derlip, a prominent Boston lawyer, arrested for the larceny of bonds valued at $4,000, admits dissipating $200,000 estate of which he had the care.

St. Louis exposition transportation building will cover 15.8 acres and contain four miles of standard gauge track for locomotives and cars.

Senor Valdez, Manila editor who was fined $400 and banished under Spanish law for libeling Filipino members of American commission, reprinted his charge and was arrested.

Andrew Carnegie presented Lord Acton's library of 100,000 books, considered best private collection in existence, to the Rt. Hon. John Morley.

FOREIGN.

Lieut. Hildebrand, given two years' sentence by German courtmartial for killing Lieut. Blaskowitz in duel, received pardon from Emperor William after serving seven months.

There is a wide difference of opinion in London medical circles on the king's illness, some experts claiming that the cause of the malady has not been traced, and that a second operation may be necessary.

Writer in Liberal Review in London in comparing Oxford University with American institutions, shows that the latter are in the lead.

Secretary Hay, under instructions from the President, sends a forcible remonstrance to Roumania, against the persecution of the Jews in that country.

House of commons committee acts favorably on the tube scheme of Yerkes for London, affording him a signal victory over the Morgan syndicate, the latter announcing that the rival line will be pushed vigorously.

London representatives of the Standard Oil company deny report of prospective merger of the Rockefeller, Rothschild and Nobel interests.

Generals De Wet, Botha and Delarey receive ovation on their departure from Cape Town for Europe.

King Edward is now able to walk on his yacht and his condition continues to improve.

Many persons perish in a big fire at Lourdes, France, the mecca of Roman Catholic pilgrims.

Appointment of Cardinal Vanutelli as head of the propaganda at Rome may afford Prince Rospigliosi opportunity to have marriage with former Mrs. Parkhurst of Washington, solemnized by church.

British steamer is sunk and forty persons perish in a collision near Malacca, Straits Settlements.

German cement trust dissolved, after failing to control production and prices; syndicate members also fell out over division of orders.

Chicago Pneumatic Tool company secured monopoly by buying British international concern for $300,000. C. T. Yerkes told parliament $10,000,000 of [illegible] London underground capital is American.

Cuban revenues falling off and new government will face a deficit at the end of the first year of the republic; sanitary conditions neglected and return of scourge invited.

Explorer [illegible] arrives in Norway from the arctic and tells of great progress made in polar explorations and of preparations for a dash to the pole in [illegible].

President of Switzerland receives Chicago Olympian games delegates and promises to urge republic to participate in games.

American specialist exhibits in England an apparatus which enables the deaf to hear, and it is learned that he is treating the Queen of England.

Colonel Lynch, Irish member of parliament, accused of high treason during Boer war, is committed for trial.

Evelyn B. Baldwin, arctic explorer, abandoned his trip and returned to Honningsvaag, Norway; declared his reserve food supply gave out and sledges were destroyed; will try again in 1903.

LAND COLUMN.

Advertisements under this head, three lines (21 words) for one dollar each insertion, from Blade subscribers only, and from none others.

Farm For Sale: 160 acres in Isabella County, Mich., 6 miles west of Mt. Pleasant; 80 acres under cultivation; good residence, barns, water and windmill and tanks and sugar bush; fences and farm in first class shape; time on part purchase price; will let one-half of this year's crops go with place if desired; with stock and implements. H. M. Thomas, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Publishers' Column

New Watch List.

Owing to the recent advance in prices on cases and movements, we are obliged to withdraw all quotations on watches made previous to March 1st. However, we shall continue to offer our readers a few first-class, reliable watches at prices lower than they can be purchased elsewhere. Remember, our goods are just exactly as represented, and if you do not find them to be so, we will refund your money.

All the men's watches are the popular 16 size. In the ladies' watches we give choice of two sizes, 6 size being the regular size lady's watch, and 0 size being the smallest lady's watch made. All watches are sent by registered mail.

Men's Watches.

No. 51—Silveroid case, open face, 7-jewel Waltham or Elgin movement	$6.50
No. 52—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$10.75
No. 53—Case, Jas. Boss, engine turned, hunting, gold filled, guaranteed to wear 20 years, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement	$14.50
No. 54—Same case, fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$18.00
No. 55—Screw back and bezel, open face, 20-year, engine turned, gold filled case, fitted with 7 jewel, W. or E. movement	$12.00
No. 56—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$15.50

Ladies' Watches.

No. 60—Six size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, guaranteed 20 years, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement	$13.00
No. 61—Same case fitted with 15-jewel W. or E. movement	$15.00
No. 62—0 size, gold filled, fancy engraved, hunting case, 20-year guarantee, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement	$14.25
No. 63—0 size, 20-year, open face case, fitted with 7-jewel W. or E. movement	$12.75

All our watches are stem wind and stem set.

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

Cut Paper Patterns.

READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds). State both title and number of pattern.

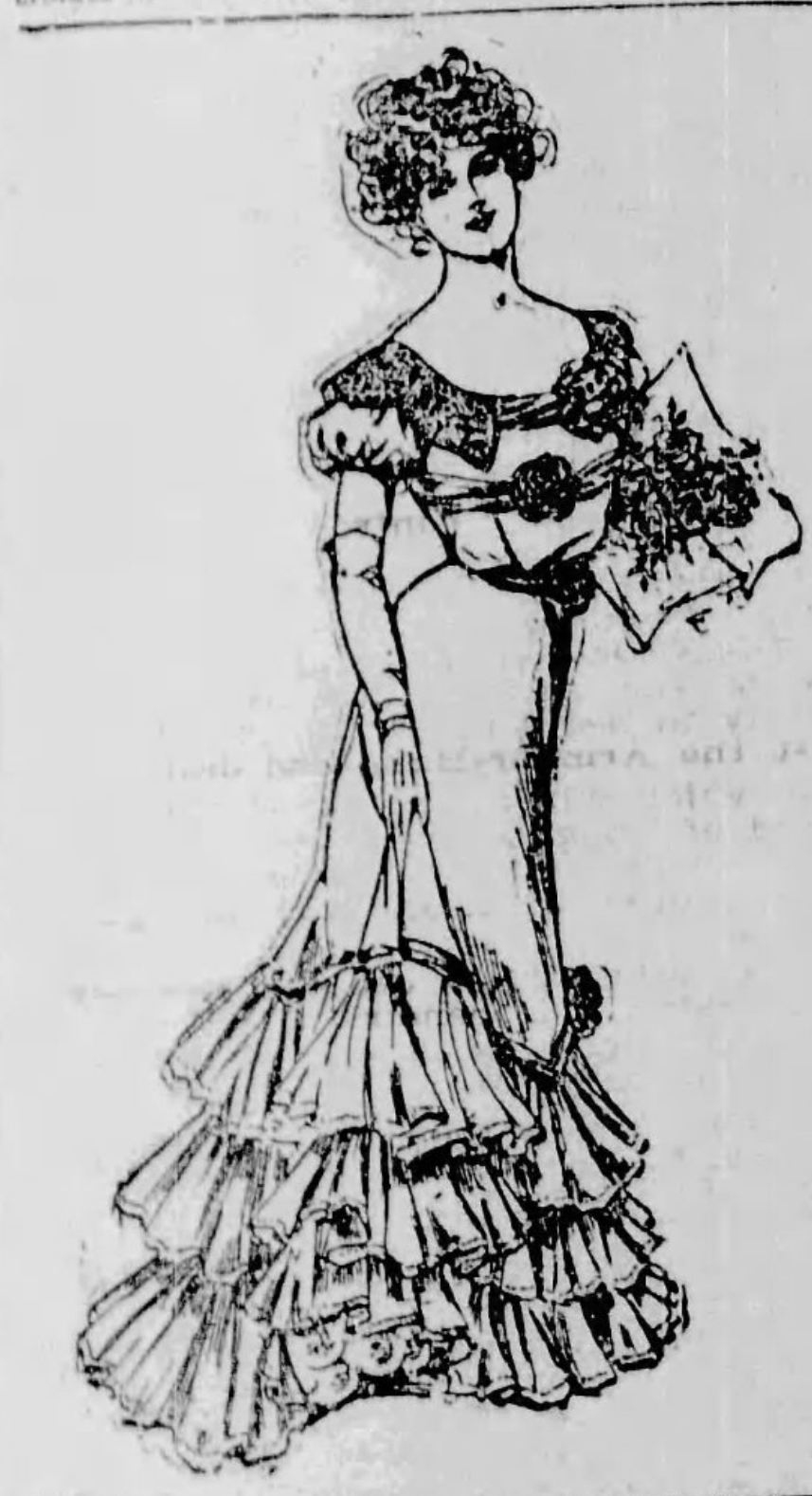
Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

2352—Fedora Waist.

Sizes 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure.

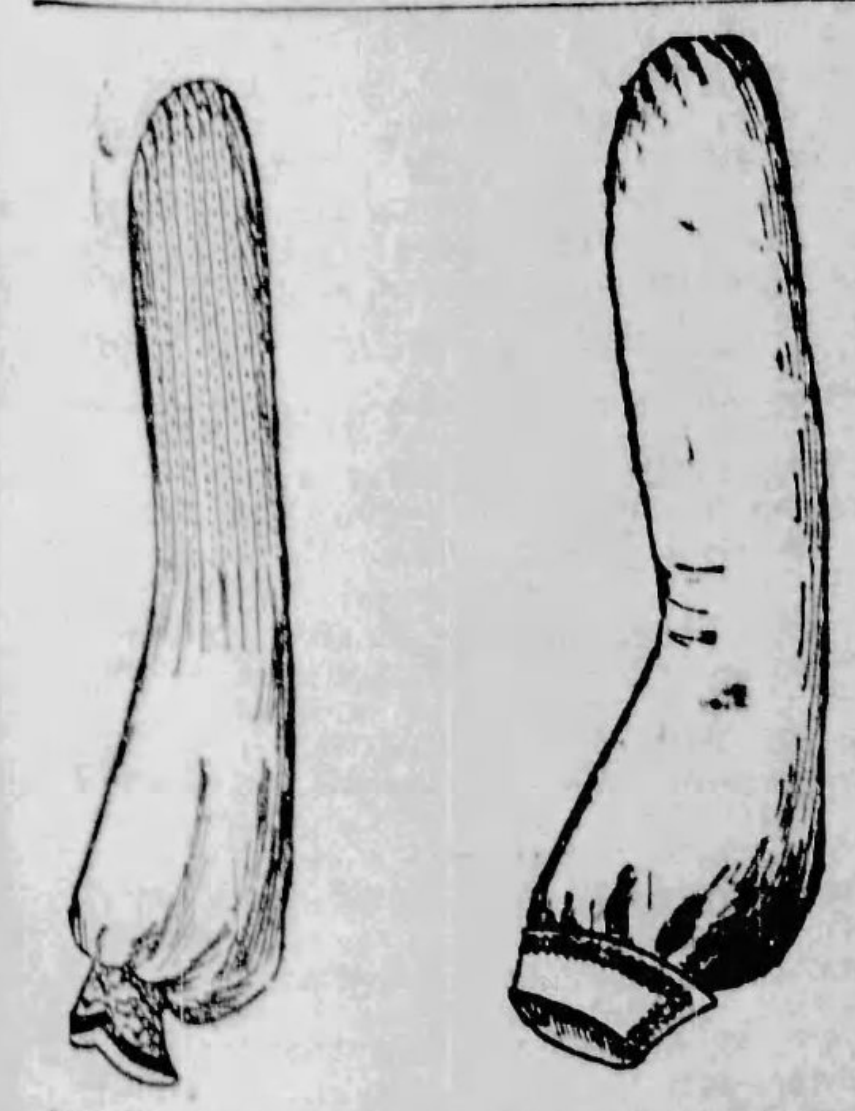
2300—Neville Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This evening waist is designed with low neck and short puffed sleeves. The bertha collar is fitted to the shoulders, and may be hand-embroidered on the same material as the gown, or it may be trimmed with applique lace, or quite covered with it. The fronts and backs are loose over a fitted lining. The waist should be opened in back, or under the arm to give the best effect, although it is not essential. The skirt has three graduated flounces, although the use of three is optional, as but one is given with the pattern.



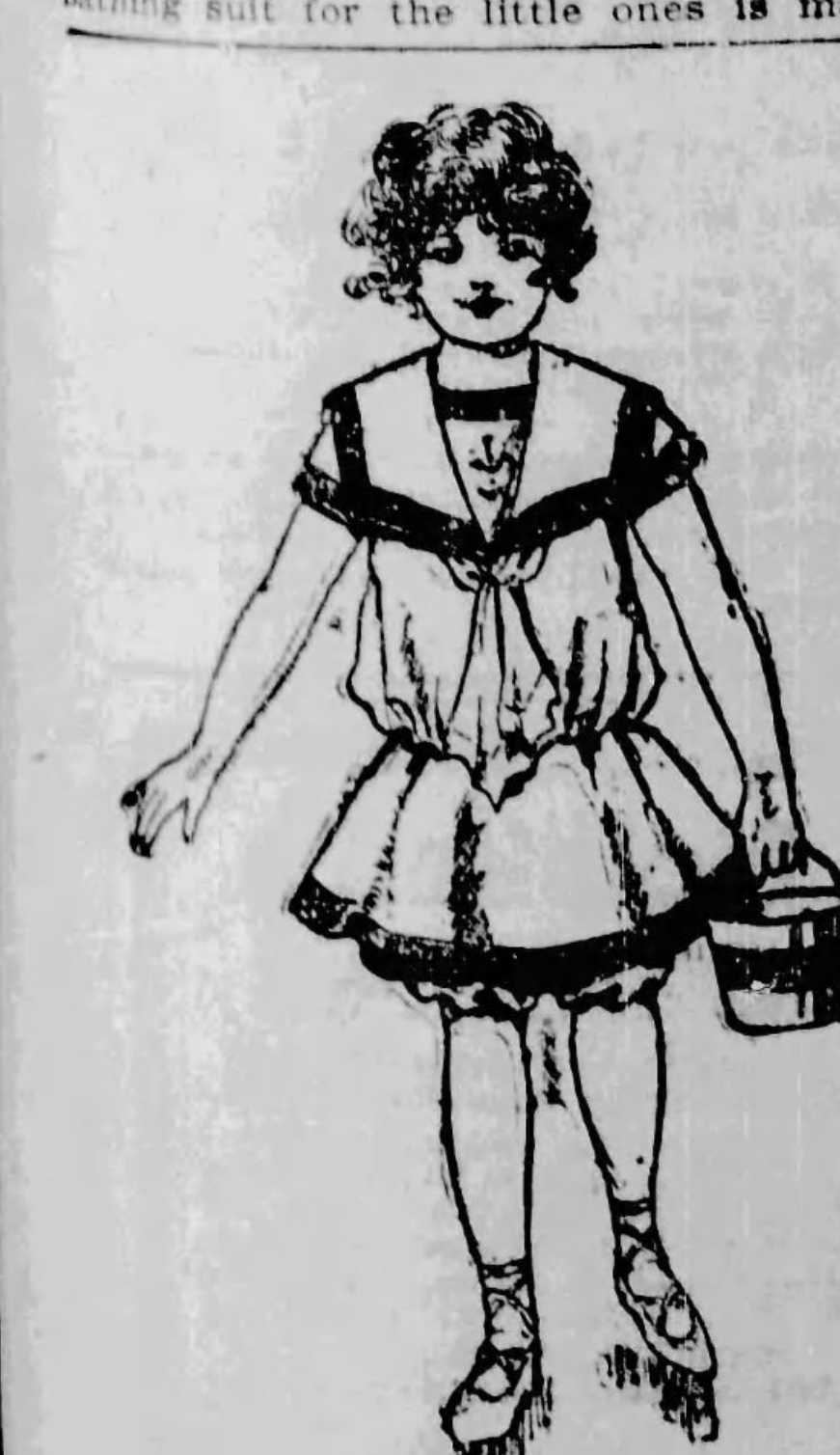
2364—The Newest Sleeves.

Medium size only. There is a noticeable change in the sleeve patterns this season; they are fuller below the elbow than in the spring. In the design is shown the latest waist sleeve and coat sleeve, and these designs may be relied upon to contain all the new features which distinguish the sleeves of the present season.



2361—Linton Bathing Suit.

Sizes 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. This attractive bathing suit for the little ones is made with the little knickerbockers underneath, and is attractive enough to make an acceptable costume for a playday on the beach, as well as for bathing. It has the wide sailor collar, with the anchor embroidered on the shield piece; the latter is attached to the lining; indeed, it is a good plan to make the lining of the mohair, the same as the outside itself. Mohair is particularly desirable for a bathing su,it as it does not shrink, and when wet does not cling.



Complete Pattern Catalogue

In order to accommodate those who desire to obtain patterns that have already been published in The Blade, we have issued a catalogue, giving brief description and illustration of all the best patterns we have published up to March 1, 1901. We will send this catalogue to any one on receipt of 6 cents in stamps.

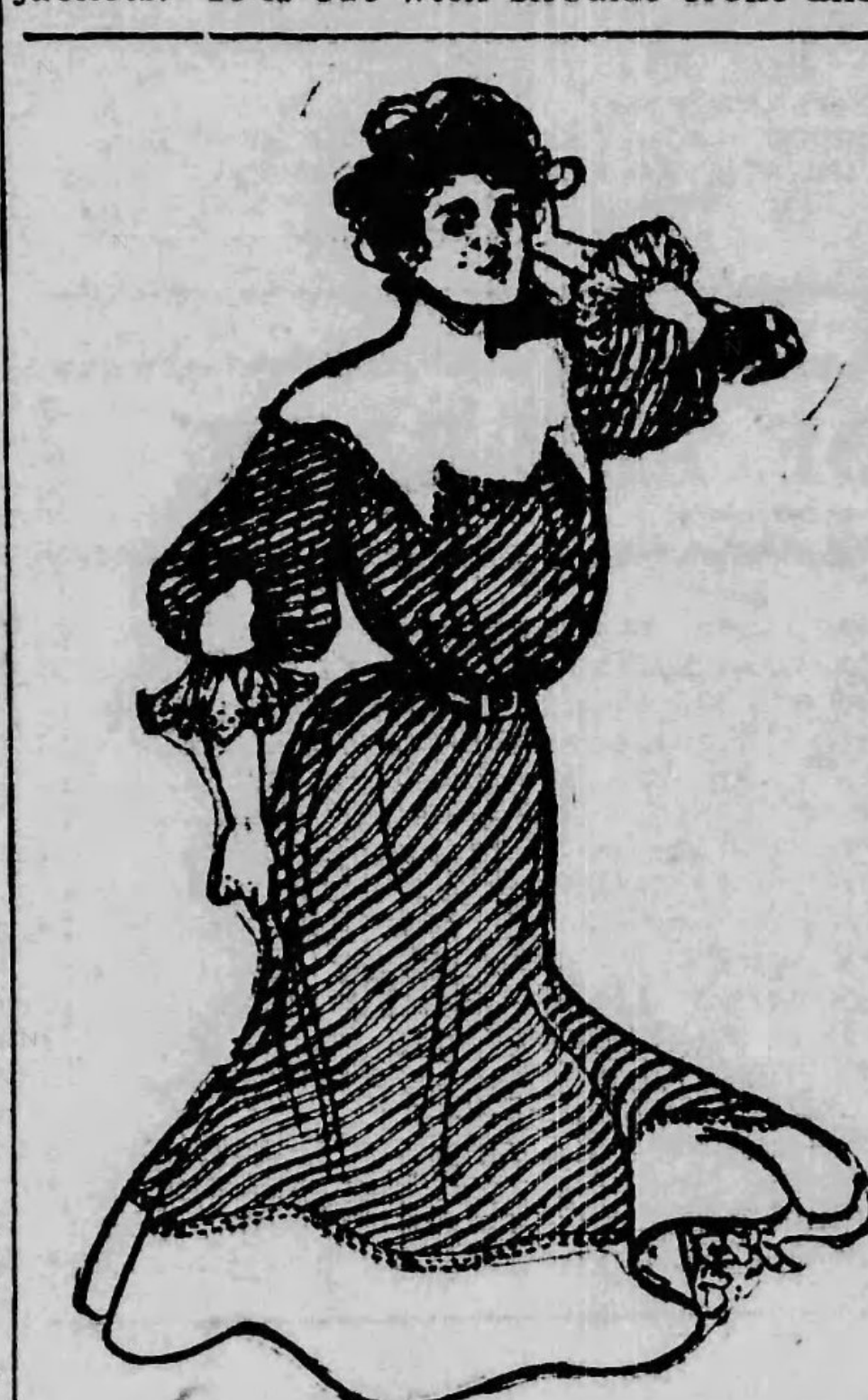
THE BLADE.

2356—Clarion Waist.

Sizes 14 and 16 years.

1833—Adair Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. This attractive waist has a yoke of white linen, combined with the blue linen of the frock. The skirt is a stylish and simple design, intended to wear with various waists and jackets. It is cut with circular front and side, and full box-plaited back, while the bottom of the skirt may be trimmed or simply finishe by stitching, as desired. In the costume illustrated, it is faced and stitched with the white goods to correspond with the yoke.

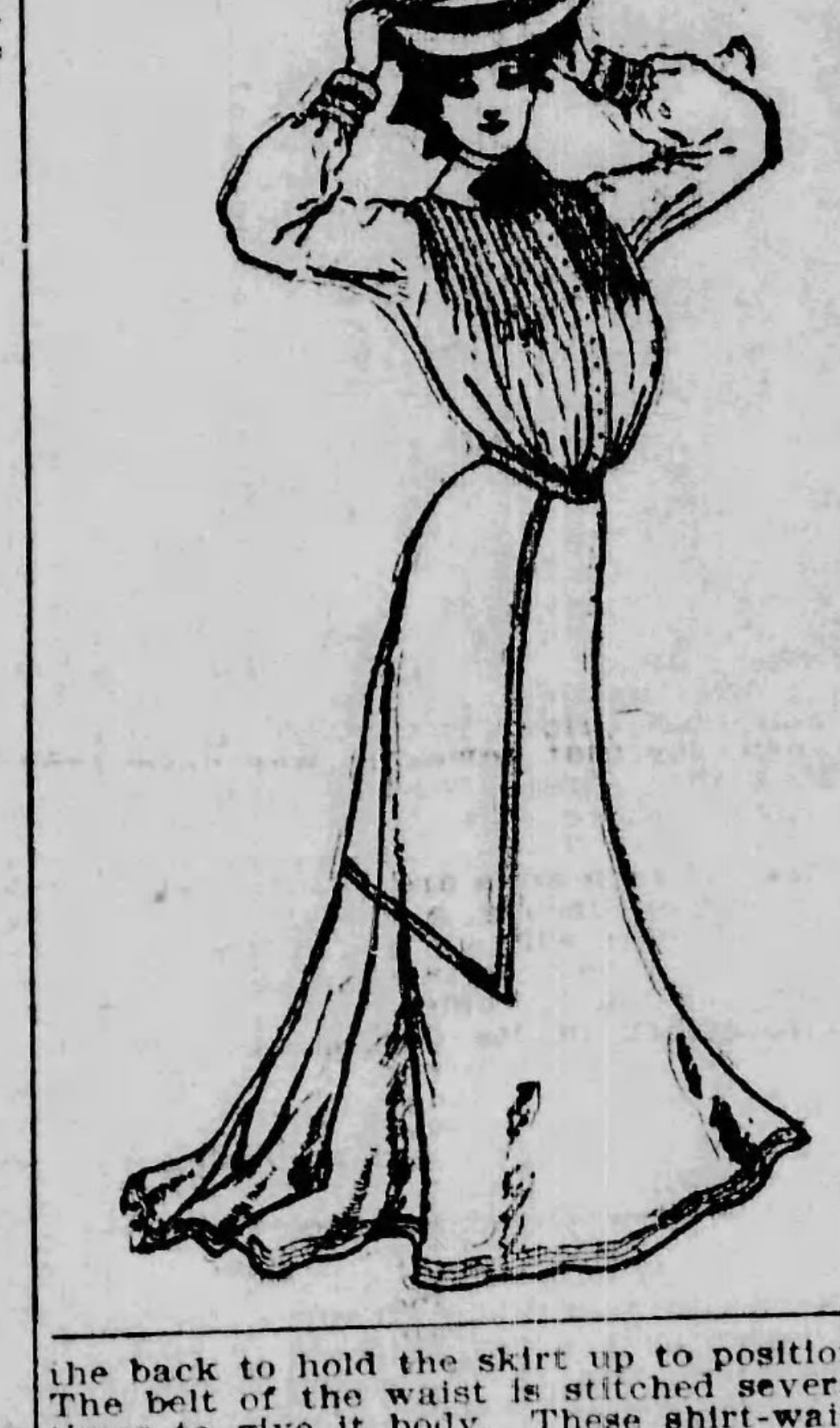


2354—Shannon Waist.

Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 bust measure.

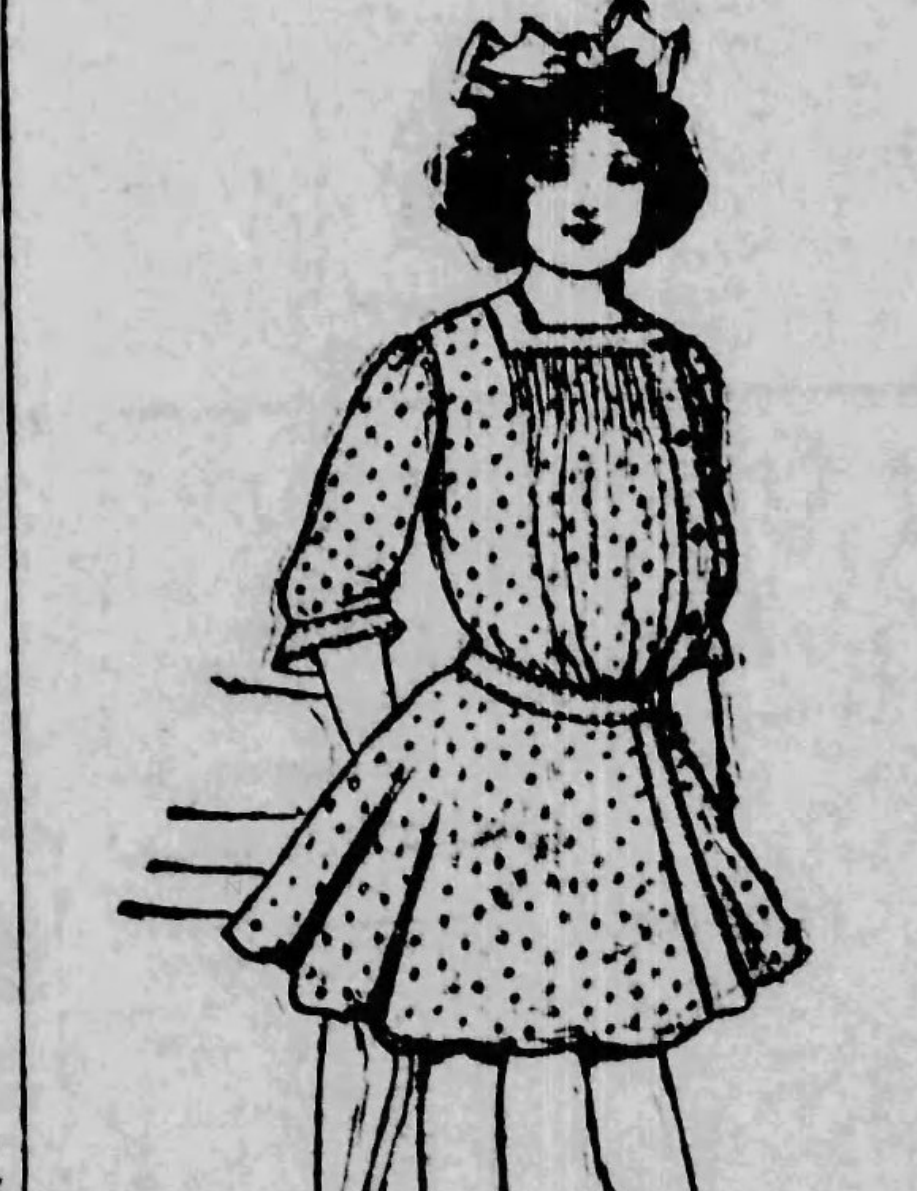
2170—Serpentine Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. The shirt-waist suit is unquestionably the most convenient and practical gown of the year. It has the belt of the waist outside the skirt band, not underneath it. The fullness is gathered into this band at the waist-line, and there are under-hooks at the back to hold the skirt up to position. The belt of the waist is stitched several times to give it body. These shirt-waist suits are adaptable to all the cotton materials, as well as to madras, linen and canvas goods. In white corded pique and white linen, the suit would be particularly desirable.



2360—Elberta Frock.

Sizes 6, 8 and 10 years. The garment illustrated is made of polka-dotted pique of a light quality. It will, however, develop attractively in challie, or in mohair, or in pink or blue linen. While extremely simply and especially desirable for a cool everyday frock, it has an immense amount of style to it. The front of the waist is laid in quarter-inch tucks to a depth of three inches, and then released for fullness. A shaped strap gives the square neck effect, and has buttonholes for large pearl buttons; the belt is shaped also, and stitched, as is also the facing at the front seam of the skirt.



DO NOT FAIL to give the Number of pattern and Measurements it will save trouble and delay

Address with remittance in current funds.

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, O.

France's Religious Troubles.

Paris, Aug. 2.—The Official Journal will publish to-morrow decrees ordering the closure of 237 religious establishments in thirty-two departments, which have refused voluntarily to obey the law.

Baldwin's Arrival.

Honningsvaag, Norway, Aug. 1.—Evelyn B. Baldwin, the Arctic explorer, arrived here to-day. He reported all his men in good health and said: "We have been baffled but not beaten."

Pauncefote's Estate.

London, Aug. 1.—The will of the late Lord Pauncefote, British ambassador to the United States has been proved. The value of the estate is placed at £63,700.

BOYS WHO MAKE MONEY

In a dainty little booklet, 25 out of some 3000 bright boys tell in their own way just how they have made a success of selling

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST

Pictures of the boys—letters telling how they built up a paying business outside of school hours. Interesting stories of real business tact.

We will furnish you with Ten Copies the first week Free of Charge, to be sold at Five Cents a Copy; you can then send us the wholesale price for as many as you find you can sell the next week. If you want to try it, address

BOYS' DEPARTMENT

The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia

THE NEXT HOUSE.

New York Herald Sees Republican Victory in the Air.

New York, Aug. 4.—The Herald publishes the following special from Washington:

Will the Democrats be able to capture the House of Representatives at the approaching congressional elections?

As the campaign is opening the unbiased political observer is disposed to answer this question with an emphatic "No," basing his conclusions entirely on the lines being laid out by the two congressional campaign committees.

Republicans are arranging to make the fight on the platform of 1900. They point to the results following the election of Mr. McKinley in 1896 and say: "Why should there be a change? Vote for the full dinner pail."

Every Republican speech is filled with figures showing the tremendous growth in values in all sorts of property since Mr. McKinley became President, increase in wages and the great increase in the volume of American wares exported abroad.

Democrats, on the other hand, have failed to take advantage of the opportunities offered. The Democrats are not attacking Republicans for failing to grant relief to Cuba, they have not prepared any clear-cut statement showing the steady growth of the prices of all necessaries of life to the American consumer.

In their campaign the Democrats are ignoring the beef trust as an issue. They are paying no attention whatever to the fact that the anthracite coal combination, neglecting the advice of Senator Hanna, chairman of the Republican national committee, has compelled 147,000 men to go on strike for four months and has increased the price of hard coal.

Of course, both parties are claiming the next House. The Republicans claim it by a majority of 22, and the Democrats by a majority of 35. Here are their figures by states:

	Republican estimate. R.	D.	Democratic estimate. D.	R.
Alabama	..	9	9	..
Arkansas	..	7	7	..
California	8	..	2	6
Colorado	..	3	3	..
Connecticut	4	1	1	4
Delaware	..	1	1	..
Florida	..	3	3	..
Georgia	..	11	11	..
Idaho	..	1	1	..
Illinois	14	11	11	14
Indiana	9	4	6	7
Iowa	11	..	2	9
Kansas	5	3	4	4
Kentucky	3	8	10	1
Louisiana	..	7	7	..
Maine	4	..	..	4
Maryland	4	2	4	2
Massachusetts	10	4	4	10
Michigan	10	2	4	8
Minnesota	8	1	2	7
Mississippi	..	8	8	..
Missouri	3	14	16	1
Montana	..	1	1	..
Nebraska	2	4	4	2
Nevada	..	1	1	..
New Hampshire	2	..	..	2
New Jersey	7	3	3	7
New York	23	14	18	19
North Carolina	2	8	9	1
North Dakota	2	..	..	2
Ohio	17	4	6	15
Oregon	2	..	..	2
Pennsylvania	28	4	7	25
Rhode Island	2	..	..	2
South Carolina	..	7	7	..
South Dakota	2	..	..	2
Tennessee	2	8	8	2
Texas	..	16	16	..
Utah	1	..	1	..
Vermont	2	..	..	2
Virginia	..	10	10	..
Washington	3	..	..	3
West Virginia	5	..	2	3
Wisconsin	9	2	2	9
Wyoming	1	..	..	1
Total	204	182	211	176
Majority	22	..	35	..

Under the new apportionment 29 additional members are to be elected to the next House. Most of these new members are from Democratic states, but in the redistricting by the various legislatures, the Republicans declare they have the advantage.

All the Republican leaders, including those who, by their lukewarmness, killed Cuban reciprocity, are going on the stump to make speeches in favor of giving Cuba relief.

President Roosevelt will probably make a hundred speeches in various parts of the country during the trips he has mapped out between now and the election.

GEN. SMITH ARRIVED.

San Francisco, Aug. 1.—Gen. Jacob Smith arrived to-day from Manila, on the transport Thomas. Gen. Smith positively declined to say anything for publication and would not even allow reporters to approach him. Through his aide, Lieut. H. M. Shields, Gen. Smith said he would not be interviewed as he did not care to subject himself to further criticism.

Major Davol, of the transport service, delivered Gen. Smith's order of retirement to him on board the ship. Gen. Smith, on landing, went to the Occidental hotel and denied himself to all visitors.

San Francisco, Aug. 4.—Gen. J. H. Smith, who returned last Friday from Manila will spend several days in this city and then go to his home in Portsmouth, O. Speaking on the subject for the first time since his arrival Gen. Smith said of his forced retirement from the army:

"It was an unwelcome surprise to me. I naturally supposed that I would receive a reprimand as a result of the verdict of the court martial but nothing more. I have always tried to do my duty in a conscientious manner and conduct myself as a soldier. I am still in the government's service, and not at liberty to discuss recent personal occurrences. I could be as readily court martialed now as if I were not on the retired list. I am a soldier and take what is coming to me. It is not for me to say whether I deserve it or not. I have done what I thought was right and am ready to settle down in quiet."

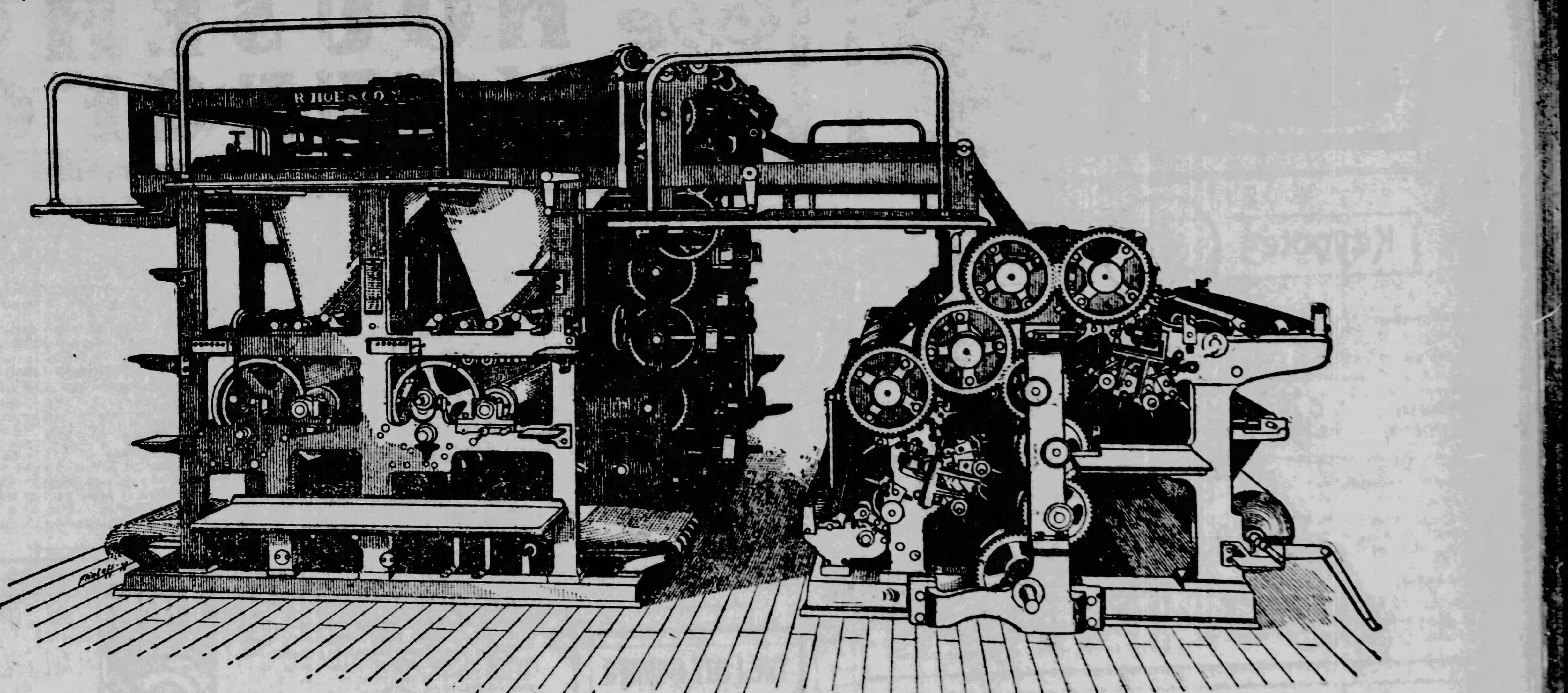
Spaniards Open Hospital in Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, Aug. 4.—There was a great celebration by the Spanish colony here yesterday on the occasion of the opening of the Centro Beneficio hospital, in the building formerly used as headquarters by the American officers. The ceremonies were conducted by the Archbishop of Santiago de Cuba. This was the first demonstration of Spaniards here since the Spanish-American war.

Lost in Australian Mine Disaster.

Sidney, N. S. W., Aug. 2.—The total number of lives lost by the explosion at the Mount Kimbla colliery, Wollongong, on Thursday, was 120.

ONE OF THE HOE PRESSES NOW BUILDING FOR THE BLADE



The above engraving gives a good general idea of the Hoe quadruple newspaper perfecting press, of which two are now building for The Blade, and will be installed, ready for work, by October 1. The paper is printed from two huge rolls at the same time, each four pages wide. Each of these presses will print and deliver, folded, cut and counted, 48,000 eight-page papers per hour, or 24,000 papers of 10, 12, 14 or 16 pages, or 12,000 papers of 20, 24 and up to 32 pages.

This press is the twentieth century printing machine, par excellence. No press has ever been made having a greater speed or giving a larger net output from two rolls of paper. One particular feature is the ease with which it is made ready; for instance, the great rolls of paper are placed in the machine at the floor level, avoiding all laborious lifting to the different decks as now. As these rolls are double the width of those we now use, they turn out two printed papers in the same time we now get one, thus doubling the capacity of each press. In other words, we will be able to print as many copies of The Blade, in the same length of time as we would get from four of our present presses. This exceptional speed is true of all issues except those with an extra number of pages, such as our Saturday issue.

Both presses will be driven by electricity, and be equipped with Kohler Brothers' new patented controller. This is an entirely new system of electrical control and it is a marvel. A technical explanation of the mechanism would be of little value except to electricians, but a statement of what this wonder does will interest all readers. Briefly, each press is equipped, at several different points, with "push-button stations," located where they will be of the greatest convenience to the pressmen. A man at any one of these stations can start the press, move it one thirty-second of an inch and stop it instantly; or he may run it at any one of thirty different rates of speed, from five revolutions per minute up to 200, and no one at another station can increase that speed, though he can stop the press.

These button stations, in appearance, are small iron boxes, about 4 inches wide, 8 inches long and 3 inches deep. Across the top are three buttons in a row, just under the words "on," "stop," and "off." At the bottom is a thumb bolt turning to left or right to the words "safe" and "run." With this thumb bolt turned to "safe" at any one station a press cannot be started from any other station until this one bolt is turned to "run" again. When a speed has once been set from one station it cannot be increased from any other station; the press may be stopped, however, from any station on the machine.

This absolute control of a big printing press from any part of its framework is most necessary in the putting of stereotype plates on the printing cylinders and also in the threading of paper through the press. Under the old system the man bolting a plate on a cylinder had to have the cylinder in an exact position before the work could be done. To get it there he had to call orders to a man standing at a starting lever, and this man, unable to see the movements of the cylinder, was obliged to guess at the power necessary to make the move. In the new plant the pressman touches the electric button that moves the cylinder and the button that stops it is not an inch away from the starter. The safety of the pressmen is thus guaranteed.

At any time that it is found desirable to decrease the speed of a press the "off" button only is pressed. When the machinery has slowed down sufficiently, simply to release the button insures that the press will keep to the speed at which the button is released.

In case of accident of any kind, the emergency "stop" button is pressed to bring the press to a standstill. If the press should be running at high speed an instantaneous stop would strip the whole gearing of the machine and wreck it beyond repair. With this adjustment the press comes to a stop just as soon as safety to machinery will allow, and when the controller returns again to place, ready to start without any one's going near it. Again, the failure of the electric current for one instant stops the press automatically.

It is not a new thing to apply electric power to presses; but this controller is new. It was first applied in crude form, in the office of the Chicago News, and there brought to perfection before being offered for sale. As yet it is used on less than a half dozen papers. It was recently placed in the office of the Chicago Tribune, and the next installation will be in the office of The Blade. Meanwhile, the Brooklyn Eagle and several other large papers are on the waiting list, their orders coming in subsequent to ours.

SOLID DELEGATION

From New York for Roosevelt in the Next Convention.

Oyster Bay, N. Y., July 31.—"President Roosevelt will have a solid delegation from New York state to the next Republican national convention." This statement was made by Senator Thomas C. Platt, of New York, after a conference at Sagamore Hill.

Senator Platt was accompanied to Mr. Roosevelt's country home by Col. George W. Dunn, of Binghamton, chairman of the Republican state committee, of New York. The visit to the President was by appointment.

During the two hours' conference both national and New York state politics was discussed, the discussion quite naturally revolving principally around state affairs. Senator Platt reviewed the political situation in both the national and state fields. He declared himself to be a supporter of Mr. Roosevelt for the Republican nomination in 1904, and he expressed the opinion that, barring serious contingencies, the President would be nominated to succeed himself. Mr. Platt assured Mr. Roosevelt that perfect harmony existed among the leaders and among the rank and file of the Republican party and that without doubt the entire Republican ticket would be elected this fall.

The story that Governor Odell might retire from politics to accept a handsome business offer, was adverted to, but merely in the form of a denial of its authenticity.

Discussing the political situation in New York state, Senator Platt said:

"Perfect harmony exists among the leaders and among the rank and file of the Republican party in New York. President Roosevelt will have a solid delegation from New York state to the next national Republican convention. He will meet no opposition in his own state."

As to his conference with Mr. Roosevelt, the senator said:

"We did not discuss local appointments with the President. The names of Ray, Sherman and Davies," referring to the contest for judicial honors in the northern district of the state, "were not mentioned. Our talk was particularly on national and state politics, conditions rather than personal."

In response to other inquiries, Senator Platt said, after announcing the assumption, of course, that Governor Odell would again be a candidate:

"The candidates on the state ticket will not be decided upon until the Republican convention meets at Saratoga in September. Of course, the President has no candidate for lieutenant governor. He is urging the claims of no man."

In the brief conversation it was said by Mr. Platt that he understood Governor Odell, in a few days, would visit the President at Sagamore Hill to discuss New York affairs with him.

An inquiry concerning the political future of Lieut. Governor Timothy L. Woodruff elicited only a shake of the head by Mr. Platt and the brief statement that Mr. Woodruff would not be chairman of the Republican state executive committee.

MARRIED WHILE ASLEEP.

Richmond, Va., July 30.—A letter received here this afternoon from Binghamton, N. Y., says that Allen Gower, of this city, is being sued for divorce on the ground that he married his wife while she was asleep. The bride is Miss Anna Clark, a student of the University of Minnesota, who met Gower this summer while visiting her uncle at Binghamton. Gower was also spending the summer in Binghamton with relatives.

Miss Clark says in her complaint that she is a somnambulist and that Gower is a hypnotist. She alleges that while under his mental influence she arose from her bed one night, dressed and went with him to a minister, where they were married. She awoke to find herself a wife.

Gower denies the story and says her love has simply grown cold.

SCHLEY TRIUMPHAL ARCH.

Baltimore, July 31.—In a letter accepting the appointment of the vice presidency of the Schley Triumphal Arch Association recently organized in this city to erect an enduring monument to the admiral, Cardinal Gibbons says:

"Admiral Schley's victory shed glory on our state and I cheerfully accept the position assigned to me, earnestly hoping that the patriotic enterprise will meet a hearty response from the citizens of Maryland."

Coinage for July aggregated $4,578,809, of which $2,120,000 was gold and $2,254,000 silver.

ROSE COGHLAN TO RETIRE.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 1.—Rose Coghlan, the actress, has just declared that she will retire permanently from the stage, take out naturalization papers in the district court of Lewis county, this state, become an American citizen, and embark in the cattle raising business near here. Miss Coghlan in private life is Mrs. John S. Sullivan. She is a native of Peterboro, England, and has been until now a subject of the British monarch. She first visited America in 1872 as a member of the Lydia Thompson company, and afterward supported the elder Sothern and Barry Sullivan. In more recent years she has starred in the United States and England.

WILL RAISE LIVE STOCK.

Petersburg, Ind., July 30.—The farmers throughout Southern Indiana, especially those of Pike and Warrick counties, have declared their intention to put their farms in grass and engage solely in stock raising. They assert that labor unions have made the raising of crops unprofitable, owing to the fact that so many farm laborers are members.

John Dean, of Warrick county, organized the farm hands two years ago, and new local lodges exist in every county in the First congressional district. These fix the wages for farm work. The farmers were compelled to pay the price demanded in order to save their crops.

Heretofore farmers have hired their hands in the spring and contracted with them for the season's work from April 1 to December 1. The locals do not encourage such contracts, but fix a scale for all kinds of work.

The farm hands of Pike, Warrick and other counties have heretofore worked on farms in the summer, and in the winter have gone in to the coal mines, and have thus kept at work throughout the year. To prevent this competition the United Mine Workers of America raised the initiation fee into their locals from $10 to $50.

By organizing the farm hands the latter receives as much for eight months' work as they formerly received for twelve, and the coal miners are profiting, also, because the competition against them by the farm-hand class is being lessened all the time. Wages in Southern Indiana have nearly doubled during the two years that these unions have been in existence.

PHILIPPINE VETERANS.

Council Bluffs, Ia., July 30.—Plans for the third annual reunion of the National society, Army of the Philippines, which convenes in this city two weeks from to-day, have been perfected and the veterans of the last war and other military men also are taking a lively interest in what promises to be a great national occasion. Participating in the program, which will extend over a period of three days, will be many distinguished military men, orators and statesmen. Included among those from whom acceptances have already been received are General Arthur MacArthur, General Frederick Funston and General Irving Hale.

Immigration bureau issues circular stating that natives and residents of Porto Rico and Philippines must submit to same examination as other foreigners.

THE CORONATION.

Preparations for the Curtailed Ceremonies Next Saturday.

London, Aug. 2.—New preparations for the coronation of King Edward next Saturday are proceeding rather mechanically. The erection of the familiar street barries, the cleansing and decoration of the stands and the rehanding of decorations attracts light attention. Public interest in the actual proceedings, however, is rekindled by official assurance that the king is getting on finely and that his majesty will be able to bear the fatigue of being crowned. The publication of the official program of the procession shows no special change from the original arrangement, but the ceremonies in Westminster abbey have been curtailed by the omission of the litany and sermon and by the recital of the recognition once instead of four times. A new series of rehearsals have begun at the abbey, with dignified movements and recitals, and these are far more impressive than anything connected with the street spectacle.

The city council of Westminster, in compliance with the king's wishes, have voted that no further expenditures be incurred in replacing the street decorations. The club houses, which line a considerable portion of the route, are being redecorated. The Canadian arch is being redressed with fresh specimens of Canada's agricultural products, and the Indian contingent is erecting an arch on Parliament street. The illuminations on coronation night will be largely as originally planned. The vicinity of the Bank of England, the Royal Exchange and the Mansion House will be a blaze of electric lights, and the Strand, Trafalgar Square, Pall Mall, St. James' Square and Piccadilly will be gorgeous with illuminations, many of which will be displayed on Kitchener night, August 6, also.

TALKING ANNEXATION.

Havana, July 30.—Though the Cuban republic is but a few months old the annexationists have already come out in the open and that they mean to pursue a lively campaign from now on was evidenced by a large and enthusiastic meeting held here to-day. The meeting was under the auspices of the Circulo de Haciendos, a society of Cuban planters, which has for its avowed object the fostering of the annexation movement. The sudden activity among the annexationists is causing much feeling among those Cubans who want the island to have a fair chance in trying to solve the problem of self-government.

GRANNY DID IT.

Knew The Food That Furnished Power.

A grandmother, by studying the proper selection of food, cured herself of stomach trouble and severe headache. Later on she was able to save her little granddaughter because of her knowledge of food.

She says, "When baby was five months old, she was weaned because of the severe illness of her mother. She was put on a prepared baby food but soon lost flesh and color, became hollow eyed and fretful. We changed her food several times but with no permanent benefit. At last her stomach rebelled entirely and she threw up nearly everything she took. She would be wet with a cold perspiration after feeding and would cry piteously with pain. That is a dangerous condition for a small baby and in this extremity I remembered how beautifully Grape-Nuts had agreed with me, and suggested we try the food for baby.

We began very carefully with it, giving two small teaspoonfuls at a feeding, softened with boiling water and fed in sterilized milk, warmed. The experiment was a perfect success.

She has been on the food five weeks and can now eat other food, for the change in this brief time is wonderful. She has gained over three pounds in weight, has rosy cheeks, bright eyes, and every appearance of a satisfactorily nourished and thriving child."

The reason that Grape-Nuts will agree with adults and babies is that the starch of the cereals has been transformed into grape sugar in the process of manufacture, and when introduced into the stomach it is ready for immediate assimilation and does not tax the powers of the organs of digestion. The result is always beneficial and the food has saved thousands of lives.

Recipes for many easy hot weather dishes in each package of Grape-Nuts.

NO FREE SILVER.

Michigan Democrats Nominate a Gold Bug for Governor.

Detroit, August 1.—Yesterday's sessions of the Michigan Democratic state convention in Light Guard Armory seemed to prove that harmony is not a virtue altogether unattainable in Democratic ranks. Judge George H. Durand, of Flint, who filled a vacancy on the supreme bench of this state during the year 1892 and who is generally credited with being a Gold Democrat at heart though not a bolter in 1896, was nominated on the fourth ballot to run for governor this fall. Judge Durand did not attend the convention or authorize any one to state that he would accept the nomination if it was accorded him, and the free silver element made a vigorous fight to defeat him, intimating that he would likely leave the party in the lurch and either refuse to run or conduct a lukewarm campaign. Judge Durand was not even nominated by his home delegation, the one from Genessee county. His name was presented by ex-Congressman T. E. Tarsney, of Detroit, who formerly represented the Tenth district in Congress. Judge Durand's son, who was here, refused to encourage any one who was booming his father's candidacy. It was stated that the judge was out on a fishing expedition somewhere in the northern part of the state and could not be reached by wire. But despite the absence of any definite assurance of acceptance from him and the constant repetition by the silver people of the suggestion that Durand might decline to run if nominated, the candidacy of the Gold Democrat from Flint started out strong and made steady gains. He had 454½ votes out of a total of 1,050 on the first ballot, which was taken just before the 1 o'clock adjournment for luncheon. Charles R. Stigh, of Grand Rapids, had 228 votes on the first ballot, Mayor James Hammell, of Lansing, had 128½; State Senator James Helme, of Lansing, had 207, and there were 32 scattering votes. The number of votes necessary to a choice was 508. Durand had 465 votes on the second ballot, 471½ on the third and 573 on the fourth.

GEO. H. DURAND.

At the afternoon session it was a race between Durand and Helme, the latter getting 258 votes on the second ballot, 229½ on the third and 420 on the fourth, the silver man trying hard but ineffectively to bring about a combination to defeat Durand and place Helme at the head of the ticket.

After the nomination of Durand had been made unanimous on motion of D. J. Campau, of Detroit, the generally accepted leader of the Silver Democrats, State Senator Helme, who had made a close fight for nomination, gracefully approached the harmony band wagon and declared from the platform that he was ready to put his shoulder to the wheel and work heart and soul for the nominee.

After the nomination of a candidate for governor the convention adjourned until 7:30 p. m., to allow time for a discussion of candidates for other places on the ticket.

The platform adopted at this morning's session of the convention is devoted almost entirely to state issues, the only mention of national issues being an endorsement of the election of United States senators directly by the people.

The ticket was completed by the nomination of the following candidates, no opposition developing to any of the names presented:

Lieutenant-governor—John F. Bible, of Ionia.

Secretary of state—John Donovan, of Bay county.

Treasurer—Wilbur F. Davidson, of Port Huron.

Auditor-general—David A. Hammond, of Ann Arbor.

Attorney-general — William F. McKnight, of Grand Rapids.

Superintendent of public instruction—Professor Woodbridge M. Ferris, of Big Rapids.

Commissioner of land office—Arthur F. Watson, of Cheboygan.

Member of state board of education—Charles F. Fields, of Hastings.

Justice of supreme court (to fill vacancy)—Benjamin J. Brown, of Menominee.

The convention adjourned sine die at 10 o'clock last night.

WORTHY MOVEMENT.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 4.—The Negro Young People's Christian and Educational congresses will be opened in Atlanta next Wednesday afternoon and will continue during the week. Between 5,000 and 6,000 colored delegates are expected. Garland Penn, of Atlanta, has given out the following statement as to the purposes of the conference:

"It will not be a meeting for self-laudation or congratulation, nor will much time be given to complaints or changes. The congresses will seek to emphasize the utter necessity upon which the Christian and educational workers of the race are directing and careing for the children of the race."

NEARLY CAPTURED GRANT.

Chicago, Aug. 4.—Commodore Joseph E. Montgomery, the aged Confederate naval officer, who nearly captured General Grant during the civil war, died here to-day at the home of his son, Dr. James Montgomery. Commodore Montgomery was born in Carrollton, Ky., in 1817, and from his youth until the war broke out was engaged in river traffic. At the battle of Mobile bay he played a conspicuous part. He also was in the engagements at Fort Pillow and New Orleans, and at Memphis he lost his fleet. He was an intimate friend of Jefferson Davis. He lost his eyesight twelve years ago and since that time had lived in this city.

DARKEN YOUR GRAY HAIR

DUBY'S OZARK HERBS restore gray, streaked or faded hair to its natural color, beauty and softness. Prevents the hair from falling out, promotes its growth, cures and prevents dandruff, and gives the hair a soft, glossy and healthy appearance. IT WILL NOT STAIN THE SCALP, is not sticky or dirty, contains no sugar of lead, nitrate silver, copperas, or poisons of any kind, but is composed of roots, herbs, barks and flowers. It IS NOT A DYE, but a HAIR TONIC and costs ONLY 25 CENTS TO MAKE ONE PINT. It will produce the most luxuriant tresses from dry, coarse and wiry hair, and bring back the color it originally was before it turned gray. There is more health to the hair in a single package of DUBY'S OZARK HERBS than in all the hair stains and dyes made. Full size package sent by mail, postpaid, for 25 cents. Address OZARK HERB COMPANY, St. Louis, Mo.

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Handsome, intelligent American lady, worth [illegible], will marry immediately and assist kind husband financially. Address Belle, 134 Van Buren St., Chicago.

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The HOUSEHOLD And YOUNGFOLKS

EDITED by EMILY S. BOUTON

Keynotes of Harmony

Wednesday.

"Shall I hold on with both hands to every paltry possession?" said Emerson. "All I have seen teaches me to trust the Creator for all I have not seen."

Thursday.

Whenever the equilibrium of the body is disturbed, there is one sovereign remedy, namely, to seek poise, then let nature restore harmony. It is foolish to fear. Nature is competent.

Friday.

Each victory gained is a victory forever. Death does not differ at all from life. So said the old philosopher, Thales.

Saturday.

"The inner side of every cloud
Is bright and shining;
I therefore turn my clouds about,
And always wear them inside out
To show the lining."

Sunday.

The real test of faith comes in moments of trouble and periods of discouragement and sickness. If we say we believe in God and then worry, doubt and fear, and return to our selfish life, then we do not yet know the omnipresent Comforter.

Monday.

It is the truth that makes free. Elder experience can do more against young mistake by inspiring that to which itself has ripened, than by remonstrating against any imminent particular mistake.

Tuesday.

These little bodies will grow up and become men and women, and have heaps of fun; nay, and are having it now; and whatever happens to the fashion of the age, it makes no difference—there are always high and brave and amusing lives to be lived, and a change of key, however exotic, does not exclude melody.

Giving For the Little Children

SOPHIE F. WALDRON.

Have you ever noticed with what promptness and generosity every appeal for help for the children is met? Men who would not give a penny for missions or the propagation of the Gospel, or perhaps any other object, will give, gladly, all they can possibly afford to any scheme which has for its object the happiness or help of children. There is something in the helplessness of childhood that appeals to the better nature of each one of us and touches a responsive chord in every heart.

An illustration of this was shown recently when a man was asked to give some assistance in the support of a free nurse, whose work was among the very poorest of the people in a large city. He refused very gruffly, saying that "it was folly to encourage poor folks to be sick; if they would lead better lives they would not be sick and that the poorhouse was the proper place for those who could not take care of themselves," etc.

Another man, standing near, asked what the nurse did. "Just now," was the answer, "her most severe case is that of a little fellow, eight years old, who is suffering from typhoid fever. The nurse found him lying on the floor of a two-room house, with nothing but an old, worn-out straw mattress under him. The room was hot, full of flies and opened from the adjoining room, where the mother and three other children ate, slept, cooked and where the daily washing that supported the family was done.

It being a rainy day when the nurse called, she found this little bed room hung with wet clothes which must be dried and ironed before the next morning.

With the help of a neighbor the clothes were removed and the room made as clean as possible under the circumstances. Sending to headquarters the nurse procured a cot-bed, some clean bedding and clothing for the child, and, after giving him a bath, she placed him in the bed. Sending to a nearby store she bought a piece of netting, which she fastened outside the one window of the little room and made of the same material a curtain for the door.

By this time the mother had become very much interested in the new and improved order of things and was ready to receive, and act upon, the instructions given by the nurse in regard to the bathing of the child and the necessity of the strictest attention to the orders of the physician and that the house must be kept as quiet as possible.

She has had the case three weeks now and the child is doing well—much better than one would think possible in the place he is. The nurse makes daily visits carrying ice and such food as he requires, and giving him the same care he would have in a hospital, her work being greatly helped by the faithfulness of the mother in following the directions given her."

At this point the lady was interrupted by the man who did not believe in "such foolishness"—with—"why didn't you say your nurse took care of children; here, take this and when you want more come to my office." "This" was two ten-dollar bills he placed in her hand as he hurried to escape her thanks.

The work of the visiting nurse is but one of the many ways in which children of the poor are cared for in all large cities. In the day nurseries, food, care, and amusement is provided for the children of women who are obliged to work all day for six days in the week that they may provide a home for themselves and helpless families.

Brought to the nursery at 6 o'clock in the morning, the child is bathed, clothed in clean garments, fed, taught lessons of kindness, neatness, order, good manners and reverence. The little ones are put to bed for their morning and afternoon nap as tenderly and carefully as the children in homes where there is no lack of money and service, and at night the mother takes home with her a happy, contented child.

In many cities there are societies whose object is to provide safe and pleasant outings for this class of children. The little waifs are gathered from the crowded tenement districts and, in charge of competent persons, four or five hundred of them are taken each week out into the country where the day is spent in the pure air among the quiet surroundings that are such a contrast to the life they have at home. Plenty of wholesome food is provided and these "outing days" are eagerly watched for, being truly the red-letter days in the lives of many children.

One of the most beautiful of these charities, however, is the hospital boats which carry a precious freight out of New York harbor during the summer months. These are not intended for pleasure excursions, but are fitted up with every comfort and convenience for the sick babies and children for whom the pure sea air, good nursing and wholesome food provided works wonders. This work is carried on by a guild devoted to practical charity and has the unqualified approval of the board of health.

There are dear little white beds on the deck of the boat, where those who only need the tonic of the sea breeze can lie and breathe in the health-giving air. For those who are apparently near to death's door—and there are many such brought to the boat—there is a completely equipped emergency hospital and the prompt action and intelligent care of the nurses and physicians have saved many a little life that could have endured but a few hours in the crowded tenement house.

To quote from a Boston paper:

> Soup in seven languages and kindness in all the dialects of the world is found on these wonderful boats, and so varied are the linguistic accomplishments of the help employed that there is no fear that any mother can fail to be understood when she tries to tell how the ppny baby in her arms has suffered, or how grateful she is for this help.

When the two floating hospitals, the Emma Abbott and the Helen C. Juilliard—both named for the women whose gifts they were—made their first trip this season from New York harbor, the two big, white barges with their cargoes of pale-faced, heavy-eyed babies, were greeted by every tug and river boat in the harbor and even a majestic ocean liner just coming in from her voyage across the sea, gave them such a bellow of a cheer that it drowned the voices of her passengers who sent most fervent blessings and good wishes to those who suffered, and those who were ministering unto "even the least of these, my brethren."

A Visit to a Como Inn.

The pedestrian tempted to seek simple fare and enter the osteria is welcomed with an easy grace of courtesy that any Boniface might envy. Leandro, the host, a sun-bronzed man, with a frank and good-humored physiognomy, a vigorous, muscular figure, and an empty sleeve where a stalwart right arm should serve him through life, invites the stranger to be seated at a table under the pergola, shaded by the canopy of green vine-leaves, and breakfast on a dish of eggs, fish of the lake, or a stufato (stew), and a morsel of Gorgonzola cheese; the repast completed by a flask of sound wine.

Laura, the hostess, assists in these preparations. She is a handsome young woman, with a sympathetic face, a true daughter of autumn sunshine and the lake district in the warm tones of skin, and the supple outline of throat, shoulder, and bust. Her black hair is braided in tresses and surrounded by an aureole of silver pins, while coral beads and filigree of gold encircle her neck. Her dark eyes look out from beneath level brows with a steadfast expression. Probably the stranger, keenly observant of types in foreign lands, will wonder where such girls of the people obtain their proud bearing, finely moulded limbs and noble features.

The Grandmother Agata, bent, careworn and wrinkled, knitting a stocking, will pause beyond the entrance of the arbor, looking on, like St. Anna in the background of the altar pictures of the early masters. The children gather near the decrepit fig-tree at the angle of the house, with the house dog, a mastiff of sagacious aspect, whose bearing to customers is bland at this hour.

If the stranger is affable, as tourists are apt to be in such places, he elicits the modest history of the group before him, as easily as he would read the page of an open book. Indeed Leandro, the host, with the dramatic instinct of his race, rehearses the whole to an attentive listener.

Yes, he is master here, at last! Like Manzoni's hero Renzo he is an orphan, and inherited this bit of land (a poderetto), where he would have gladly dwelt, and tended his own fruit trees. He is a contadino by nature, honest, peaceable and temperate; but the conscription swept him away to the irksome military career, and later he went to Africa. Bello! The Signore finds him as black as a Moor. The sun down there burns. He was affianced to Laura yonder. How they have waited! If Leandro was wont in those careless days of the earliest youth to troll songs beneath the humble casement of his mistress, in a fine baritone voice, declaring the girl to be a blossom of the peach, a flower of the mint, the gourd, the radish, or her mouth as sweet as the grapes when the vintage is ripest, Laura may now retort, demurely.

"When I was a maiden free and blithesome,
Of Strombotti I knew a bushel.
Married now, no more so blithesome.
This bushel's o'erturned and spilt away."

Here the Grandmother Agata nods and changes her knitting-needles with nimble fingers. Yes, the Laura was faithful, and waited for the soldier to return. She had many other suitors. A fine girl like that, and of good character! What would you have? Why, even the superintendent of the silk mill at Bergamo—eh!—but no, she made a vow to the Madonna that she would marry Leandro, or no one.

Leandro resumes the thread of his often repeated experiences. He was stationed at Massaua; he was at Dogali; missing; given up for dead; hidden from the enemy until nearly starved; then succeeded in crawling back to camp, and had his wounded right arm amputated. He ultimately regained native shores, and home. What did he find? The cousin who had promised to take care of his little property had died, and the family emigrated. His betrothed and her mother had moved to Bergamo in search of work in the silk mills. The modern soldier, like his mediaeval prototype of the famous romance, inspected his domain in dismay. No barrier gate remained, and the people of the country had rifled everything they could carry off—mulberries, figs and cherries. New growth of shoots and creepers weighed down the branches, and strove to stifle each other by a prodigal, untrammelled luxuriance. The ground was covered with a mass of weeds, ferns, tares, cockles, grass, wild-oats, green amaranth, tangled roots, sorrel and dock; the noxious intruders abhorred by the husbandman of all lands.

* * * * * *

The wedding had been performed by the parish priest, a sleek Don Abbondio, who fills his sphere benevolently, although he may be an earthen vase amidst the iron vessels of humanity in the community. Laura had worn her bodice of brocade, and sleeves fastened with ribbons, and brought a modest dowry of household linen, saved from her wages. Her cheeks had not lost their bloom, nor her eyes their brilliancy in the waiting. Don Abbondio often sits in the shade of the pergola, takes a pinch of snuff, and questions the children. Also a capuchin with a silvery beard, in a brown robe, and sandals, who makes a quest for his community with a coarse bag carried over his shoulder, receives from Laura her apron full of chestnuts. He might be own brother of Fra Cristoforo of long ago. He had prayers repeated in the convent chapel for a safe return of Leandro by the intercession of the Virgin, and even wrote letters to the absent one.

"It is only by a miracle of the Madonna I am here, at all, after that blessed Africa," concludes the host of the little inn.—From the World's Shrines.

A COMO GIRL

THE COZY CORNER

A Woman's View.

Being a mother with children attending a centralized school I will give my ideas on this subject for the benefit of any who may wish to hear both sides of the question for their usefulness.

The high school building here was built with the understanding that anyone of school age in the township was privileged to take the extra three years, or what is known as the high school course, without paying extra tuition fees—a privilege accepted by a few; the eighth year work having been all that has been taken by the average country girl or boy.

When a district school is centralized and closed the trustees use the money that would have been paid for a teacher in hiring a closed carriage to gather up the children in the district and carry them to and from the school. The fuel supply, teachers' books, maps and stationery fund are also centralized, allowing us to have better books of reference, more apparatus, and a janitor who looks after the fires and takes care of the building.

There is a library room, also used as the principal's office, where cases of discipline may be attended to in private and where especial instruction may be given, if necessary, without interrupting the classes in the large room. In this way more time and attention can be given to individual scholars and the result is a greater interest is shown in the school work.

Better discipline is maintained and more respect for the teachers and for each other is taught the pupils.

For those who prefer to drive their own horses, there is plenty of good stabling near, where the horses will be cared for and brought to the school when the scholar wishes to return home.

There is a dining room in the basement of the building for the use of children who bring their lunches, disinfectants are freely used to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, and strict care is taken that there shall be no vulgar or profane language used on the premises.

My three children have attended this centralized school and, so far, I have had no reason to think that the plan is not a most excellent one.

Hoping that in my interest in this matter I have not written too much I will step aside and listen to some others who will give ideas on the subject.—Cornelia, Indiana.

The Mote and the Beam.

I have just finished reading "Emery's" letter, inquiring what would be our duty toward others under certain circumstances, and while I have no doubt that he meant well, I wish to say that it is not everyone of us who is in a condition of goodness that will enable us to criticise our neighbor.

To illustrate: A short time ago I was in a nearby city and standing on the sidewalk with a number of other gentlemen saw, across the street, a man come out of a saloon. He was very much intoxicated and one of our party, noticing it, said:

"There is Jones, drunk again."

Then Smith—as we will call the first speaker—reached down into his pocket and drew out a chunk of black, dirty looking tobacco, took a large bite of it and returned the remainder of it to his pocket. After chewing it for a time he continued:

"It is too bad that Jones drinks the way he does; it is so disgraceful for a man to make a beast of himself."

Then, as if to emphasize his remark, he squirted a stream of tobacco juice from his mouth, the dirty brown stream trailing from his lips over his clothing and the sidewalk to the gutter.

This is all there is of this story; it ends here, as far as I am concerned. Both men had made an unpleasant exhibition of themselves, but the drunken man had not found fault with his neighbor, neither was he so disgustingly dirty.

The moral of this object lesson is that we should not be too ready to condemn our brother's fault until we are sure that we do not indulge in things as bad, or worse, than he does. I do not write this to excuse anyone for getting drunk, but simply to remind the wouldbe critics that drunkenness is not the only sin to which the human race is addicted.—V. F. H.

She Has Been Helped.

I have just been rereading the "Blessing of Work," and find it as interesting and helpful each time as it was at first. It seems to me that the gift of writing such helpful things for the benefit of the many readers of the Blade is the greatest one that man or woman could possess and I feel like saying to our dear editor, whenever I read her letters, that she is indeed "blessed" in the work that she is doing for her fellow men and women in telling them of the good things that may be theirs.—Jane C., Mo.

To Shrink Gingham.

"Eleanor" asks how this is done, and if it is better to shrink all wash goods before they are cut.

It is better, as all will shrink more or less in washing. Dip the goods first in boiling water for a few minutes, dry, and dip the second time. When again dry, iron smoothly and the goods will seldom shrink afterwards.

A Few Suggestions.

In ironing tucked shirt waists a pretty effect is obtained by lifting each tuck after it is ironed, by running the edge of a knife blade under it. This prevents the stiff, flat appearance.

If cloth gowns that are wrinkled after wearing or being packed are hung over a tub full of boiling water, just high enough to avoid touching the water, the wrinkles will soon disappear.

A headache caused by overwork or exposure to the hot sun can be cured in a very short time by using hot water—not warm, but as hot as can be borne—in this way: Remove the dress waist, loosen the clothing, knot the hair out of the way, and, holding the head over a basin, fill the sponge or soft cloth with the hot water and place it on the back of the neck. Sponge back of the ears and neck and over the base of the brain. Continue this treatment until the nerves are relaxed and the pain will pass away much sooner than if cold water had been used and with no danger of congestion.

It is said that the gum found on peach, plum and cherry trees, if dissolved in vinegar, will make a mucilage that will keep indefinitely and mend anything for which glue is used.

CUCUMBERS AND CORN.

Stuffed Cucumbers.

For these use large cucumbers, pare them, cut in halves lengthwise and remove the seeds; then fill the centers with a highly seasoned mince of any cold meat; place two halves together, fastening them with a wooden toothpick for a skewer and place them in a saucepan. Pour around them a cupful of brown sauce made from the gravy of the meat, cover and simmer gently until tender. Serve on buttered toast with the gravy poured over them.

Fried Cucumbers.

Pare and cut into lengthwise slices, removing the seeds. Dry on a towel, dip in flour mixed with a little salt and pepper and fry till brown in a little butter in a spider, or dip in beaten egg and fine bread crumbs and fry in deep fat.

Corn Gems.

Remove the husks from the ears of corn—that which is a little old for eating on the cob will answer. With a sharp knife score down the rows and press out the pulp, leaving the hulls on the cob. For each cupful of pulp allow one beaten egg, two tablespoonfuls of flour, a little salt and pepper and one-third of a teaspoonful of baking powder; if the corn is very young and milky more flour may be needed, as the batter should be thick enough to drop from a spoon and retain its shape.

Drop by spoonfuls into deep fat, or on a griddle and cook until of a delicate brown.

When fried in deep fat, these are sometimes called corn oysters.

Scalloped Corn.

Husk and press the pulp from one dozen ears of corn. Scald, pare and cut fine six good-sized tomatoes; measure one pint of dried bread crumbs. In a buttered baking dish, place a layer of corn, then one of tomatoes, then a sprinkling of bread crumbs with a seasoning of salt and pepper. Continue until the dish is filled having the last layer of bread crumbs. Dot with bits of butter and bake in a moderate over for half an hour.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD
YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS
YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE
YOU CAN
OBJECT-IMPROVEMENT
MENTAL, MORAL AND
SOCIAL

Congratulations are due Minnie May for having so successfully completed her school work. May she be equally successful in her present occupation.

"May I come again? I would like to come often only that I fear you would all tire of me. Since my last letter to you school has closed and I "passed" with flying colors. The little roll of paper I then received cost me many hours of hard work, but I hope to earn another, by and by.

I am spending my vacation at home trying to learn to keep house, but fear I shall not receive a diploma from mama, for it seems as if should I work for years at this, that there would always be more to learn.

However, I think I am now qualified to show "Oregon Bach" how to scrub his floor and wash his dishes. If he lived nearer, the M. G. R. girls could fulfil our motto by joining to help this poor man once in a while. "Unicetti" could milk the cow—if he has one—and Lena Rivers could churn. If the Old Bach would move to Tennessee, he would find that there are in that good old state plenty of M. G. R. girls who would rather wash dishes occasionally, than have a fellow-being suffer.

"Make Haste," we would like to hear more about that Sunday school class, and what the teacher has been doing this long time since we have heard from him.

"Omega," I am not very good at catching, but in my imagination I did reach those hyacinths. They were very beautiful and I appreciated the thought that prompted you to send them, and in return toss you a bunch of roses and geraniums.

I would like to know where is that particular spot of "backwoods" where one lives who, "having his faculties fully developed," can write such interesting letters. I will give you another verse to add to those you sent the M. G. R.'s:

Though the path be rough and dreary,
And the end far out of sight,
Foot it bravely, strong or weary,
Trust in God and do the right.

It has been a long time since I made a visit to the M. G. R., but those of you who are farmer's daughters, know there is so much to be done on the farm at this time of the year. I wonder if Oregon Bach works as hard as we do?

"Cousin Patsy" and "Little Brown Sparrow," where are you that you do not come to visit us any more? We miss you.

As biographies seem to be the fashion, I will tell you a little of mine:

"Flossie" was born in 1885. She is tall, rather dark complexioned, has dark curly hair, and dark eyes and has spent all her life on a farm. She is organist of the home church and a member of the M. G. R., who enjoys the letters and stories very much.—Flossie, Mich.

If you will pardon a personal reminiscence, I will relate an amusing incident that occurred in our family not long ago—and then tell you what recalled it to my mind.

An old neighbor of my father's while passing our house on his way to the city, stopped to get his dinner. Although our dinner time was past, mother made haste to prepare a good meal for father's guest. She hunted around in the barn for fresh eggs, opened cans and jams of fruit and spared no trouble to have everything nice. After dinner, as she was congratulating herself on having done well by him, and all that would be expected of her, to our great amusement our self-invited guest walked into the house and said: "I dess tell you, you have treated me so well that I've concluded to stay all night with you and maybe longer."

I was treated so nicely by Miss Prudence and her girls and boys, that I "des thought" I would come again, and tell you of the beautiful scenery around here, as I promised to.

I thought it would be easy to write about it, but I find when I "take my pen in hand" for the purpose the beautiful and eloquent language I expected to use has vanished from my mind and not one word of "glowing description" can I write, but I will just show you the view from a favorite seat of mine.

It is in the woods, 'neath a spreading chestnut tree under which masses of ferns are growing in beautiful profusion, some of them being two feet high. The blue sky overhead can compare favorably with that of Italy, of which we read. Hundreds of song birds make the woods ring with their music and above all others are heard the notes of the mockingbird.

Not far from my home is the Roan Mountain, or "Land of the Sky," as it is commonly called. On the very top of this mountain is built a large hotel which is one of the most popular resorts in the south, it being filled with guests from July till September.

On a clear day the view from the hotel is unsurpassed for beauty. One can see an unbroken chain of mountains stretching away in the distance, the river glistening like threads of silver in the sunlight and the fields and meadows lying so calmly on every side. As we inhale the pure mountain air and drink the cold, spring water we are led to feel that our long walk up the mountain side has not been in vain, and we realize the help it is to our higher thought to sit awhile among these magnificent scenes of Nature.

Before I say good bye, I wish to express the pleasure I received from "John Jr.'s" story. It was excellent, and will long be remembered by me and I am not ashamed to say that when I had finished it, I found myself wiping away the tears from my eyes as I thought of the fate of the baby and the awful loneliness of the Man and the Woman.—Mountain Daisy, Tenn.

THE LITTLE GIRL WITH TAFFY-COLORED HAIR

There steals into my bedroom
In the early morning light,
So softly that I scarcely know she's there,
A tiny, white-robed figure,
With a face like sunshine bright—
'Tis a little girl with taffy-colored hair.

She mingles with the visions
That plagued me through the night,
As I puzzled over "how"? and "when"? and "where"?
With one touch her baby finger
Has put them all to flight—
This little maid with taffy-colored hair.

Then I hear a little giggle
And there before my sight
Stands the little witch with feet and ankles bare,
Her face all bubbling over
With dimples of delight—
My little girl with taffy-colored hair.

As I raise my head to greet her,
I'm sure nothing can be sweeter
Than this little maid of mine beyond compare.
You will know her when you meet her,
She's so sweet you'd like to eat her—
The little girl with taffy-colored hair.

—By the late Thomas C. Reney.

CHRISTENING OF THE BABY.

At last the great day arrived. Early in the morning, before the rising sun flamed against the eastern windows, an ambitious young rooster, perched on the cultivator outside, gave such a loud, croupy call to the farm yard that he awakened the little girl. She, in turn, awakened her mother. So it was in good time that the family, after eating a quick breakfast and hitching the gray colts to the newly painted wagon, climbed in and started off.

The little girl, sitting on the front seat between her mother and the eldest brother, her christening robe and the kid shoes wrapped up carefully and clasped in her arms, swelled with importance as the colts, resplendent in their new harness, trotted briskly down the rows of ash saplings in front of the house and turned the corner into the main road. Speechless and happy, she sat with her lips pressed tightly together beneath the big sunbonnet, that hid the rag-wound corkscrews on her sore little head; and when the team crossed the Vermillion and passed the sod shanty on the bluffs, she did not even turn her eyes from the long, straight road that stretched westward to glance at the Swede boy who had come out to see her go by.

But before the ride was half over she grew very tired. So, after she had sleepily dropped the shoes and the robe into the hay in the wagon-box several times, she munched a cooky, drank some buttermilk, and was lifted to a hind seat, where the biggest brother held her in his arms. When she next opened her eyes, the team was standing in front of Officers' Row, and the colonel and his wife were beside the wagon helping the mother down.

As soon as dinner was over the little girl was carried off to be dressed, though she wanted to stay in the parlor and play with the colonel's son; and when she was ready for the baptism the big brothers came in to see her as she stood proudly upon the snowy counterpane of the wide feather bed, the embroidered robe sticking out saucily over her stiff petticoats and upheld by two sturdy white stockinged legs. On her shining curls perched a big white satin bow, while incasing each foot, and completing the whole, was a dainty soft kid shoe.

"My, you're a blossom!" gasped the biggest brother, walking around and around her, "an' not any of your skimpy flowers, neither, just a whacking big white rose with a yellow center!"

The white rose made no reply, for she had upset on the fat feathers in trying to walk, had broken the string that held the pillowshams, and had mussed her stiff petals. So the colonel's wife put her on a paper spread over a leather trunk.

When the two families started for the sod church, she was carried by the admiring biggest brother, and on each side of her walked her mother and the colonel's wife, the others following. She kept turning around to look at the colonel's son as they went along, and so did not see the church until she was close to it.

It made a quaint picture in the warm June sunlight as the little procession neared it. The rude cross surmounting the gable above its entrance was twined with morning glory vines that had found their way to it after hiding the low, thick, black walls beneath; and surrounding the building was a fence of scantlings, which was built every spring by the chaplain to keep the troop horses and the commissary's cows from grazing off its sides, and was stolen every fall by the half-breeds when the first frosts came, and which now served as a hitching post for raw-boned army mounts and scraggy Indian ponies. Beyond this circle were wagons and big clumsy, box-topped carts from far-lying farms, with oxen tied to their wheels and swaying their weary necks under heavy **yokes.**

The church still wore its wedding decorations of cattails and willow-boughs when the door swung open to admit the christening party, and over the step that led up to the altar hung a golden bell of heart-leaved buttercups. As the little girl crossed the threshold, she looked on the crowded, waiting congregation with eager, half-frightened eyes. On each side of the isle filling the rear benches were Indians and half-breeds, the gay government blankets of the men and the bright calico dresses, striped shawls and gayer blankets of the women setting off their wide, stolid faces; here and there among them, in greasy breeches and flannel shirts, were rough cattlemen and trappers; and the troop's famous scout, the half-breed Eagle Eye, sat in the midst of them, craning his neck to catch a glimpse of her. Instead of the red handkerchief that he wore about his forehead to keep his black hair out of his eyes, in honor of the occasion he had tied a strip of bleached muslin, and under it eyes sparkled and his teeth gleamed as he smiled at the white papoose.

When the biggest brother started toward the altar, the little girl hurriedly smoothed the christening robe and put out the white kid shoes so that everybody might see them. And when they passed the frontier families and came in line with the aristocratic army benches, her cheeks were flushed a vivid pink, and she was sitting proudly erect.

Then she beheld the chaplain standing at the step in a long white dress. Scarcely had she gotten over her surprise at his strange appearance, when she saw a man join him who was garbed even more wonderfully. His dark hair was combed back and rested, like Eagle Eye's, on his shoulders, and the sleeves of his robe were wide and ruffled at the wrist. It was the good bishop.

The next moment they were standing before him, the little girl and the biggest brother at the middle of the line and the others on each side.

The chaplain raised his hand, and the whole people stood up. And after he had waved both arms commandingly and scowled the Indians and the half-breeds got up, too, and slouched against the benches, while the good bishop said a long prayer and followed it with a longer reading. The biggest brother waited very quietly through it all, but he shifted the little girl from one arm to the other two or three times.

When the reading was over, the little girl's mother answered a few questions in a low voice. As the good bishop began to pray again, the chaplain lifted a silver vessel in his hands and held it up solemnly. The little girl saw that it was the colonel's fruit dish, and that it was full of water.

She looked about inquiringly, but all who were near her had their heads bent, and at the close of the prayer, before she had time to question, the good bishop took her into his arms.

She was frightened and wriggled to get down, not seeing the warning in her mother's eyes. The good bishop paid no attention to her, however, but leaned forward and spoke to the colonel and his wife.

"Name this child," he said.

The little girl did not hear their answer, for she was watching his hand. It was poised just above the fruit dish, as if he meant to plunge it into the water.

She caught her breath and raised herself suddenly in his arms. The whole church was bending and stretching to see her, but she forgot the staring people, and was thinking only of her beautiful robe, the kid shoes, and the threatening water.

A brief, solemn silence pervaded the waiting church. It was broken by the good bishop's voice; and, at the same time, his ruffled hand sank into the fruit dish, held lightly between the chaplain's finger-tips, and came to the surface wet and brimming. As she saw this, the little girl's face turned from pink to white, and she caught her breath again.

Then, just as he bent his eyes upon her and lifted his slender fingers toward her the little girl, giving a sudden, scared, angry squirm, struck the silver dish a resentful upward blow with one vigorous white kid shoe.

The vessel bounded out of the hands of the horrified army chaplain, overturned upon his immaculate robe, and, empty, fell clattering to the step at his feet. And while it spun there, top-like, for one terrible moment, the baptismal party, standing in front of the good bishop, gazed in agonized, reproachful silence at the little girl, who was looking back at them defiantly from the shelter of the pulpit.

Later, when the good bishop had laid damp fingers upon her hair, she was christened. But the family at the farm house always declared that she did not deserve the long, dignified name chosen for her, and the biggest brother as often added that, because the amount of water has everything to do with a baptism, the honor rightfully belonged to the dripping army chaplain.—From the Midsummer Century.

"The little girl, giving a sudden, scared, angry squirm, struck the silver dish a resentful upward blow with one vigorous white kid shoe."

Banner Puzzlers

For June.

Solutions—W. P. E.
New Work—Metta.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was one of the most famous naturalists and writers of the eighteenth century, and was born in Montbard, Burgundy, September 7, 1707. He studied law at the college of the Jesuits at Dijon, but showed so marked a taste for astronomy and mathematics, that his father allowed him to follow his natural bent. His general love of science received a definite impulse toward zoology by his appointment in 1739 as intendant of the royal garden and museum. He attempted the first classification of the mammalia, and his Natural History made an epoch in the study of the natural sciences. In person and carriage he was noble; as a Paris academician, and a self-complacent, theoretical naturalist, dresesd in courtly style, pursuing his pleasant studies in the royal garden, and largely participating in the vices of the times, he was quite a model of a French philosopher of the eighteenth century. He was elevated to the rank of count by Louis XV, treated with great distinction by Louis XVI, and died April 16, 1788, in Paris.

2.—NUMERICAL ENIGMA.

I am composed of 26 letters. My 4-7-26 is to decay; my 2-12-19-10 a life partner; my 5-15-13-6-1-25-8 signifies far off; my 16-3-18-4-22-14 the starting point; my 11-9-24-6 is to sharpen; my 20-23-17-8 the doubled hand; my 21 is a personal pronoun. My whole is a well-known proverb.

TEDDY.

3.—ARITHMETICAL PROBLEM.

Seven men buy a strip of ground for a roadway, the land to cost $40. The first man gives $10, the second $10, three others give $5 apiece, and the other two give $2.50 apiece. An eighth man then says he would have given $2.50 to help buy the land. The company tell him to do so, as it will give each of them a rebate on their donations, and he agrees, provided they will allow him the same rebate on his $2.50 that they get proportionately on theirs. How much does the eighth man donate?

LONELY HOOSIER.

4.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X
X O O O X

1—One that came up from Babylon—Nehe. vii:58.
2—Was on a Roman coin.—Matt. xxii:20.
3—Weighed and found wanting—Dan. v:27.
4—Where Christ is.—John viii:23.
5—A Jewish month.—Nehe. ii:1.

The primals give the name of one of the giants who warred against Heaven. The finals the name of the cause of the Trojan war.

C. M. B.

5.—QUERY.

Where did wheat first grow?

METTA.

Who wrote: "Give me a place on which to stand, and I will raise the world."

MINNE-HAHA.

Answers to Puzzles of July 24.

1—Miles Standish.
2—Hiawatha, Evangeline, Maidenhood, The Spanish Student, The Rainy Day, A Psalm of Life.
3—Tales of a Wayside Inn, The Hanging of the Crane, The Village Blacksmith.
4—Words forming double acrostic: Terence, Halifax, elegiac, balance, Raphael, invites, decrevi, Galileo, emperor. Primals, The Bridge; finals, Excelsior.
5—The following lines introduce the poem "Michael Angelo," by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow:

"Nothing that is shall perish utterly,
But perish only to revive again
In other forms, as clouds restore in rain
The exhalations of the land and sea."

Chat.

Leroy Morgan, a new pupil, complains because full solutions are not given to the arithmetical problems, saying that the mere answer tells little to many readers.

The Schoolmistress is sadly aware of this fact, but until The Blade sees its way to giving up more space to the Column, the solutions must necessarily be limited.

Mr. and F. E. Ferry: Your criticisms of the "4444 4-9" puzzle have been forwarded to the author. The substitution of the word "power" for "root" was a mistake that the Schoolmistress must plead guilty of.

In the Column, no radical signs are allowed, and in the transcription of W. P. E.'s solution she "mixed terms."

Lonely Hoosier, you are very welcome. The Schoolmistress never forgets a pupil.

In heaven God's will is done, and the Master teaches the child to ask that the will may be done on earth just as in heaven: in the spirit of adoring submission and ready obedience. Because the will of God is the glory of heaven, the doing of it is the blessedness of heaven. As the will is done, the kingdom of heaven comes in the heart.—Andrew Murray.

Have you had a kindness shown?
Pass it on.
'Twas not given for you alone—
Pass it on.
Let it travel down the years,
Let it wipe another's tears,
Till in heaven the deed appears—
Pass it on.

Let this be thy whole endeavor, this thy prayer, this thy desire—that thou mayest be stripped of all selfishness, and with entire simplicity follow Jesus only.—Thomas a Kempis.

Heiskell's Ointment

Cures Skin Troubles When Everything Else Has Failed.

Try it on an obstinate case of Tetter, Erysipelas, Eczema, Pimples, Ulcers, Ring Worm, Blotches or any Skin Disease. Ask your druggist for it. By mail 50c. a box. Heiskell's Soap, for the skin, 25c.

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531 Commerce Street, Philadelphia.

"Your Ointment healed my hand of tetter in two weeks. My doctor prescribed it."—Linnie Davis, Catlettsburg, Tennessee.

IRELAND WARNS

The Catholics in the United States to Go Slow.

St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 4.—Archbishop Ireland, preaching yesterday morning in the cathedral, said:

"The Apostle Paul gives this counsel, 'Not to be more wise than it behooveth to be wise, but to be wise unto sobriety, and according as God hath divided to everyone the measure of faith.' In the mind of the apostle things most excellent, if made use of in undue measure and without proper regard to circumstances of time and place, change into things perilous and hurtful. And this is undoubtedly what is happening in the case of the fiery zeal in defense of Catholic interests, which seems to be covering an explosion at the present time along certain classes of American Catholics. The interests of the church, it is said, are made to suffer at the hands of the government in its newly acquired dependencies, and the call to arms is sounded from the rostrums of Catholic societies and through the columns of Catholic papers, to the perturbation of the whole Catholic body, and, indeed, of the whole country. The moment has come to say to Catholics, 'Be wise, be zealous, unto sobriety, and according as God hath divided to every one the measure of faith'—and such the counsel I take the liberty to give to my hearers.

"Who are they, who complain and protest and call upon Catholics to be up and doing. Are they those who might claim to represent the church in its general, or even local interests? Has the sovereign pontiff spoken? Certainly he has not complained; rather has he been heard from in very different tones. Have the ecclesiastical authorities in the dependencies invoked our aid? In no instance have they so acted; where they have been heard from, as in the case of Porto Rica and Cuba, it was to tell us in plainest words that they had no grievance, although from irresponsible sources it had been, on several previous occasions, dinned into our ears that the church was robbed and persecuted in both these islands. Bishop Blenck, of Porto Rico, openly rejoices that the American flag, rather than the Spanish, guards his diocese; and the hierarchy in Cuba are thanking God that church interests there were settled by the government of Washington before a Cuban parliament was allowed to sit down in Havana. The archbishops of the states meet together once a year in Washington—each one representing the whole hierarchy. It cannot be said that they are heedless of the welfare of the church, and yet they have sounded no alarm. Whatever complaints have been heard come from individual Catholics, or from societies of Catholics; in neither case is there warrant to represent others than the men themselves, or the societies themselves who do speak.

"Most cautious at all times must Catholics in America be not to stir up latent prejudice and smothered animosity of which, as experience teaches, there is no small amount in every community which but little provocation is needed to fan into fire and flame. Better often it is to endure some suffering, than to give a pretext for opposition and social turmoil. Nothing is to be more dreaded in America than hatred and warring among citizens in the name of religion and it behooves all classes of the population to do their utmost to nurture and maintain peace and harmony; it behooves Catholics, even more than others, to be models of prudence and good will in this regard. The simplest approach among them to form a political party on the basis of religious interest would be fatal to those interests and fatal to public peace. It is quite easy for a few to kindle a fire which will threaten ravage to a whole community and which a whole community will find it an arduous task to extinguish.

"And let Catholics be careful lest by imprudent agitation and repeated mistrust of the government of America, they instill into the minds of many of their fellow citizens the notion that, as Catholics, they are disposed to form themselves into a people apart, ever dissatisfied with America and its institutions, ever ready to complain, ever anxious to find a plea upon which to rest their murmurings. The Catholic body will never prosper in America unless it be thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the country and with a deep love for its welfare. To be one with the country, is the lesson which Pope Leo is ceaselessly teaching Catholics in every country; it is the lesson which I am confident he would wish Catholics in America to take to heart and to practice, even were there in so doing some sacrifice to be made.

"As to matters in the Philippine islands we cannot discuss them. They are, for the time being, put beyond our reach, since they are the subject of negotiations between America and the sovereign pontiff. To take at the present such matters into our own hands would be to mistrust the wisdom and the wishes of the pontiff. It would be to treat with discourteous ingratitude the administration in Washington, and this to Americans, Catholics will not permit themselves to do. The logic of the situation in the presence of strange complications for church and state, arising from a change of sovereignty in the Philippines points to a mutual conference between the head of the church and a representative of the state as the proper and a dignified way to a final and peaceful solution. Leo XIII. saw this: Theodore Rosevelt saw this. Leo took the initiative, proposed the conference and asked the government to expose frankly and thoroughly its views. The president and his advisors accepted the proposal. What more could have been done by the admisistration to prove its good will and sense of justice? If the administration had refused to send a representative to Rome, verily what clamoring there would have been. Well, some people are born to clamor, and some latitude must be alloowed to them. Be it so; but we shall insist that they clamor in their own name and not in the name of the church in America, and for our own part we shall hold our souls in peace, leaving church interests in the Philippines to one who understands them and who will be as wise in disposing of them as we could well hope to be—Leo XIII."

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"Dear Sirs:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and the benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sirs:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sirs:—Yours was received, and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain, sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking, and they want every man to have it.

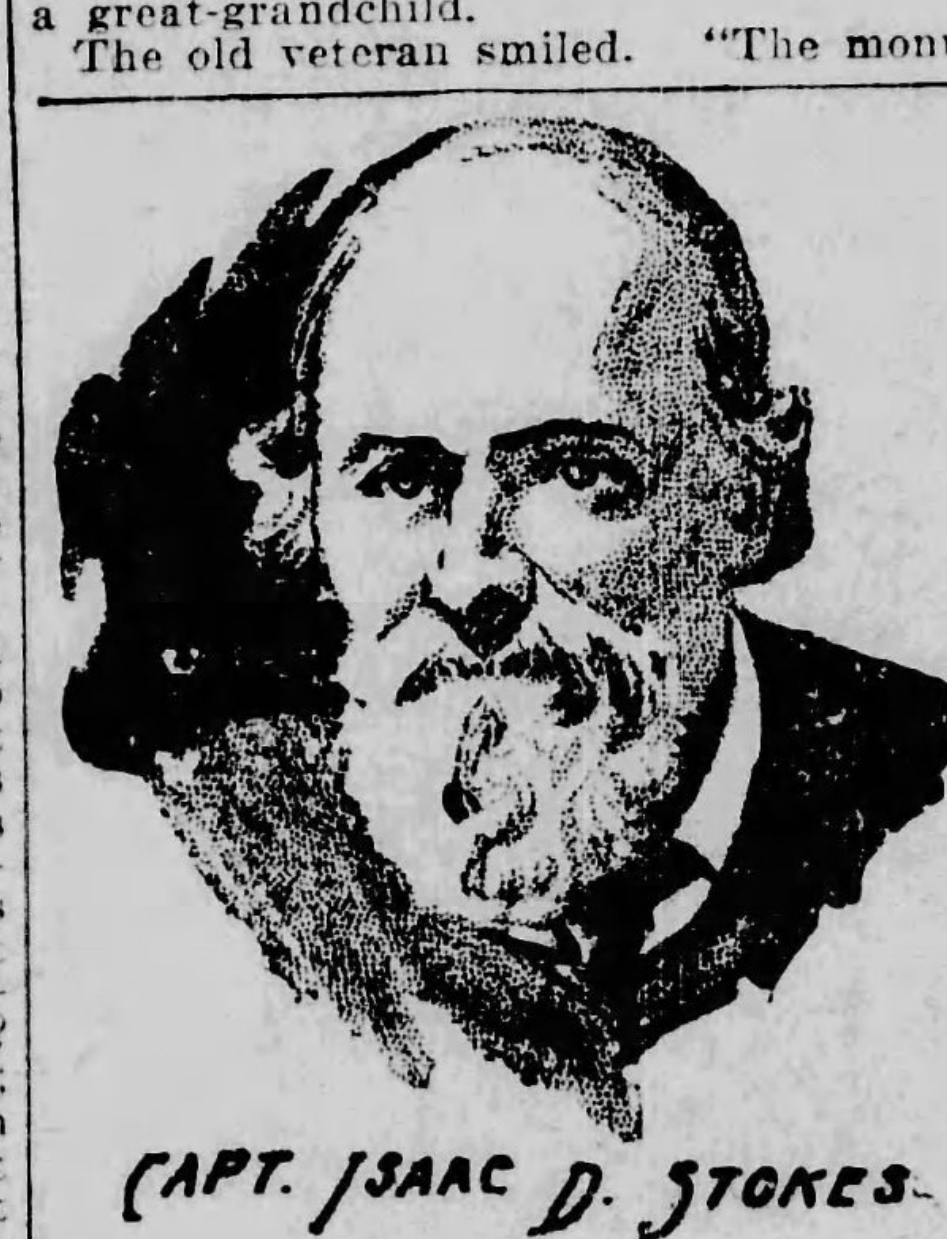
THE OLDEST VETERAN.

Cincinnati, O., Aug. 4.—Capt. Isaac Stokes, 94, of 2706 Vine street, is probably the oldest veteran of the civil war in Ohio. Capt. Stokes enlisted in Company I, Seventieth Ohio, in 1861, and when his son, John S. Stokes, enlisted in Company H, Fifty-second Ohio, the father was transferred to that regiment. Every year for seventeen years he has written a letter to be read at the annual reunion of the members of the Fifty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry association. Many of the songs which the soldiers sang around the camp fires were composed by Capt. Stokes. Capt. Stokes has many interesting relics of war times, among them a flint-lock pistol, which belonged to Francis Marion, the famous Revolutionary fighter. This relic Capt. Stokes found when foraging for provisions, near Ebenezer church, Georgia, during the famous march to the sea. A sword in his possession, given him by the people of Clifton, when he was made first lieutenant in 1864, is a handsome and cherished object. One of Capt. Stokes' commission papers bears the signature of Abraham Lincoln. At 94 Capt. Stokes is hale and hearty, and loves to tell of old war times.

"I'm pretty strong," he said, "and I think I stand a good chance of seeing my one hundredth birthday."

"Tell what sentence you have ordered put on your monument, grandpa," said a great-grandchild.

The old veteran smiled. "The monument maker, when the family monument was erected, wanted some sentence to put on the side above where my grave will be. Somehow the scenes of sadness of the beginning of the war came vividly before me, and I told him to write, 'As we left Ft. Dennison the band played The Girl I Left Behind Me.' I thought there might be some question at a later time as to the melody played then, and wanted to have a record on stone."



MANILA LIBEL CASE.

Manila, July 30.—Dr. Pardo de Tavera, a member of the Philippine commission, has sworn out a complaint charging Senor Valdez, editor of a Spanish weekly, with criminal libel. Valdez published charges on which he was previously convicted and banished. The American libel law enabling the entering of a plea of truth and justification is now operative, and it is said that a retrial will permit a complete inquiry into the charges. The defendants in the Freedom libel case have demanded a jury trial. They are Americans, and claim that a jury trial is their constitutional right.

A force of constabulary pursuing Ladrones in Cavite struck Felizardo's column and a running fight followed. Felizardo was reported wounded. Seven of Ramo's band were captured.

Cholera is diminishing somewhat in the city and in the provinces.

RIOS DEFEATED.

Manila, Aug. 4.—Governor Bandholtz, of Tayabas province, has telegraphed Acting Governor Wright that the combined police forces of five towns attacked and defeated a force under Ruperto Rios, leader of a fanatical Filipino society. Many of Rios' followers were killed or wounded, but only a few of the police were hurt. The fight occurred near Antimonan.

General Davis has arrived here from Mindanao, and has had an extended conference with General Chaffee on the Moro situation.

BIG OIL COMBINE.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 1.—The facts of the reported oil combine on between the Rockefeller, Rotschild and Nobel interests which were published in the Daily News of July 30, are as follows:

The Russian oil companies and the English oil companies at Baku have been attempting to combine for export in competition with the Rockefeller, Rotschild and Nobel interests. The projected combine demanded preferential shipping rates from Baku and Batoum, which the government refused. The existing combine then offered to take in the projected combination at the initiative of the latter, but owing to the inability of the English companies at Baku and the Russian companies to agree among themselves, the conference at this end failed months ago.

The existing combine divides the English market on a percentage basis.

DELEGATE TO MANILA.

Rome, Aug. 2.—The delay in appointing an apostolic delegate to Manila is due to the desire of the vatican to please the Washington authorities by sending to the Philippines an American prelate, and the vatican is now awaiting letters from the United States. The prelate, who it is thought likely will accept, is thoroughly adapted to the position. Should the plan fall through, the most probable candidate is Mgr. Guidea, now in the office of Cardinal Rampolla, the papal secretary of state.

Boer Leaders in England.

London, Aug. 2.—Former President Steyn, of the Orange Free State arrived at Southampton to-day with his family, on the steamship Carisbrook Castle. He was met by Messrs. Fischer, Wessels and Des Bruyne, the former Boer delegates. He will go to The Hague, where former President Kruger will go from Utrecht to meet him Monday.

Mr. Steyn was too ill to bear the journey to London, although a special saloon carriage had been attached to the regular boat train for him. His physician would not allow him to be interviewed by the press, but Mr. Steyn sent word that he wished to express his thanks for courtesies shown him by the British authorities since the surrender, and for the care given him during the voyage. The former President was removed on a stretcher to the Dutch steamer Batavier III, which was moored close to the Carisbrook Castle. He will be landed at the Hook of Holland and conveyed in an ambulance to the cottage reserved for him near The Hague.

LOS ALAMOS.

Another Severe Shock of Earthquake in California.

Los Alamos, Cal., Aug. 1.—Another severe earthquake shock was experienced here at 7:30 last night, and the people were still panic-stricken this morning. Many of those who had not already fled from their homes were prepared to leave in case disturbances continue.

Dr. H. C. Bagby, of Santa Maria, who was a guest at the home of D. P. Whitney, undoubtedly saved the business section of the town from a serious fire.

When the earthquake occurred last night a lamp was upset and set fire to the place. Without a thought for himself, Dr. Bagby rushed up stairs and found Mrs. Whitney bravely fighting the flames and seemingly surrounded by them. Drawing her from her place of danger, he beat out the fire with blankets and thus saved a life and a large portion of the business section.

Parties from Lompoc and outlying districts have reached Los Alamos with stories of havoc in the hills. A great landslide, carrying down hundreds of tons of earth, occurred near the Hoover ranch. The road from Lompoc was buried for fifty feet. As far as the eye can reach from this grade to that, there are spots on the mountain side indicating where huge boulders were sent thundering down the valleys.

John R. Drum, a mountain farmer, reports a road destroying landslide in Drum Canyon. The face of the hills are charged with noises which Drum describes as the most terrifying he ever heard. The oil wells under the town of LosAlamos seem not to have suffered. Since the beginning of the earthquake shocks, the temperature has been most oppressive, as much heat apparently coming from the earth as from the sun, which, for most of the time, has been shining brightly.

All last night the residents who had not fled huddled around great bonfires, awaiting daylight, no one being brave enough to sleep in a house all night.

Many families have left Los Alamos, going to Santa Maria, San Luis Obispo, Lompoc and Santa Barbara.

The last shock yesterday morning was at 10:26 o'clock. Between 7 and 7:30 o'clock there were seven distinct shocks and they were followed by others at intervals during the morning. Then came a severe shock at 7:30 in the evening. A peculiarity of the disturbances is the limited area affected. Only two of the more severe shocks have been felt in Santa Barbara and did absolutely no damage in that city.

Berkley, Cal., Aug. 1.—Regarding the earthquakes in Santa Barbara county, Prof. Samuel B. Christy, of the University of California, said:

"The western coast of this continent is liable to have such shocks at any time. A great contraction of the earth on the Pacific coast may be accompanied by damage to property. It is a well known scientific fact that as the earth cools in the interior the earth crust on which we live is bound to give, producing jarring effects of varying intensity."

James Madderill, who has charge of the observatory of the University of California, said:

"From unofficial sources we have learned that the southern earthquakes were practically localized. This is strange, since the shocks were so severe. In quakes of sufficient vibration to raze a building the shock is generally plainly felt for a radius of hundreds of miles. The disturbances, however, were scarcely felt here, the seismograph at the University of California showing but a faint record."

T. L. Heaton, or the University of California, said:

"While scientists are working on the theory of the probable cause of the earthquakes in Santa Barbara county, the exact reason will probably never be known. There was evidently a slip in this strata of earth. In such cases a slight displacement sometimes produces a fearful shock. The theory has been advanced that removal of great quantities of oil from the earth in Southern California is responsible for the seismic disturbance. I hardly think this possible, as oil wells do not penetrate deep enough into the hot region."

San Francisco, Cal., Aug. 1.—John H. Conway, who has made a life study of the geology of the country, believes that the disturbances are in no way due to volcanic activity, but occasioned by local conditions. His theory is that the earthquakes are occasioned by subsidences caused by the action of the subterranean gases and oils in which the region is known to abound.

It has been known for years that gas was being generated beneath the earth's surface in the vicinity of Los Alamos.

Prof. Sillman, of Yale, in 1866, put forward that theory and added that he had nowhere seen such evidences of the presence of hydro-carbon. This was substantiated lately by F. McMillan, a San Francisco mining engineer.

For many years there has been a small active volcano on the Los Alamos side of the mountain, which lies between that place and Santa Barbara. Smoke and steam constantly issue from various fissures along the summit of a plateau or shelf near the northern slope of the mountain. Viewed from the distance of the old stage road, these manifestations appear like small camp fires. They have never developed any alarming tendencies and have attracted very little direct investigation.

More Shocks.

Santa Barbara, Cal., Aug. 2.—Four severe shocks of earthquake were felt in Los Alamos valley yesterday, and several buildings not already destroyed, were cracked badly. One immense structure belonging to Juan Careaga, a short distance from Los Alamos, was turned partly around on its foundation. Everybody who could left Los Alamos, many departing on a special train sent from San Luis Obispo.

Late advices state that the earth continues to tremble at intervals. A special sent by an Associated Press man from San Francisco, says the damage done in Los Alamos has been exaggerated in reports sent from there. Residents who have arrived here say, however, that the earthquakes were terrifying.

Earthquake in Montana.

Helena, Mont., Aug. 4.—An earthquake which, lasting two seconds, visited the Missoula country last night, causing some slight damage. At Bonner a large dynamo was shaken from its adjustment. At Clinton the shock was quite severe, the operator reporting that several old buildings collapsed.

PAUL VAN DER VOORT DEAD.

Philadelphia, July 30.—Paul Van Der Voort, past commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, died at Puerte Principe, Cuba, yesterday, of paralysis of the heart. He was born in Ohio in 1846. He enlisted for the three months' service in the 66th Illinois infantry and re-enlisted in Company H, 16th Illinois cavalry, and was with his regiment in the ninth and 23rd corps and the cavalry corps of the military division of the Mississippi. He was discharged August 1, 1865 as sergeant. Past-Commander Van Der Voort joined the Grand Army in Illinois in 1866, and was assistant adjutant general to Department Commander Hilliard. He resigned this position on his removal to Omaha, where he was mainly instrumental in the reorganization of the department of Nebraska, to which he was assigned as provisional commander. On the formation of the department he was elected department commander. He was elected senior vice commander-in-chief in 1878, and commander-in-chief in 1882.

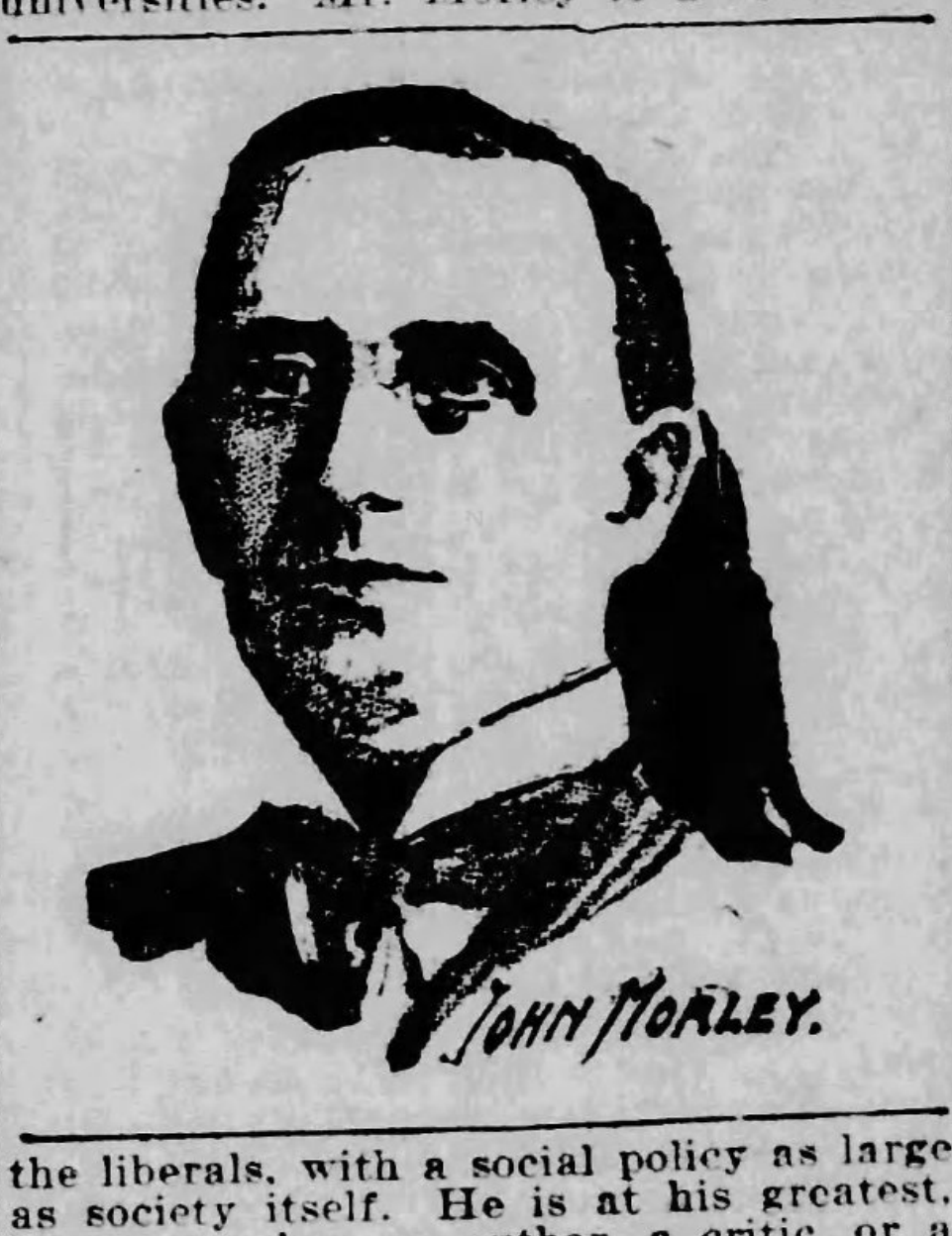
Capt. Asa Walker, of cruiser San Francisco, reports to navy department on subject of coaling station in West Africa.

CARNEGIE'S GIFT.

London, July 31.—Andrew Carnegie, who bought the famous library belonging to Lord Acton, has presented it to John Morley.

The library consists of ninety thousand volumes, and is essentially the working library of a bookman and not that of a bibliomaniac. It is exceptionally rich in ecclesiastical works. For that reason, and because it would cost £20,000 to erect a building for the library, the Daily Chronicle thinks Mr. Carnegie does not intend his gift for Mr. Morley's private use, but rather that he should hold it in trust for some public use, probably of one of the universities and preferably Cambridge, with which Lord Acton was connected, and especially if Mr. Carnegie provides also means for housing the library.

London, Aug. 2.—Right Honorable John Morley, to whom Adnrew Carnegie has presented the magnificent library of the late Lord Acton (in trust, as it is believed, for some university—Cambridge, probably), is in many respects the most notable living Englishman. He is now 54 years old, is the son of a well-to-do surgeon, is an Oxonian, and an honorary doctor of several first-class universities. Mr. Morley is a liberal of the liberals, with a social policy as large as society itself. He is at his greatest, however, when an author, a critic, or a biographer of men like Cromwell, Rousseau and Voltaire.


JOHN MORLEY.

OUT IN IOWA.

Republicans Stand by the President on Reciprocity and Trusts.

Des Moines, Iowa, July 30.—With the platform expression regarding the tariff policy settled, the Republican state convention to-day had the simple task of selecting three candidates for three minor offices—clerk of the supreme court, reporter of the supreme court, and railroad commissioner. The convention convened at 11 o'clock.

On the platform were Senators Allison and Dolliver, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the full congressional delegation with the exception of Capt. J. W. Rumple, who is ill in Chicago.

Congressman Walter I. Smith, of Pottawatamie county, temporary chairman of the convention, spoke in part as follows:

"The Republican party is wedded to the general principles of a protective tariff, but not to any specific schedule. The tariff should be revised from time to time to meet changing conditions and the reduction of a rate, or placing an article on the free list is no evidence, much less no confession that the original rate was wrong when made. The Republican party will modify the tariff whenever new conditions require such modification, and if in any specific case a change in the tariff will tend to relieve the people from the oppression of a trust without undue injury to American labor, that change ought to be made. Revisions of the tariff, tending as they do to unsettle business, should only be undertaken when the wrong to be corrected is so serious that the improvement contemplated will compensate for whatever disturbance to business will result from such revision.

"We have seen a great, courageous and honest man, who now occupies the White House, attack the Northern Securities company, and the beef trust, under the law as it is, but it will require something more than the baseless insinuations of Democratic statesmen to convince the American people that the fight thus instituted is not a battle to the death. The Republican party will fearlessly use every means in its power to reach this great evil and where modifications of the tariff would be useful to that end, without serious injury to the laborers of this country, will not hesitate to resort thereto. It may as well be understood, however, that the Republican party will neither consent to abandon its cardinal doctrine of protection nor to the trusts. oppression of the people by the trusts. Its cry is not for commercial freedom at the expense of prosperity, but commercial freedom and prosperity."

As to the Philippines, he said: "We have, as best we know, discharged the duties incumbent upon us, and have left to those who come after us the settlement of their own problems. If the people of these islands ever become civilized and capable of independent self government, and then desire it, I, for one, would be in favor of giving it to them, but I am convinced that when these people have struggled up with our assistance until they are fit for independence, they will be as unwilling to surrender their relations to the United States as Iowa would be. I know nothing as to what the future has in store, but I believe that our flag has been put up in the Philippines, and that it will stay, that it will never come down as long as this republic 'one and indivisible' shall be reckoned among the nations of the earth."

As the result of the congressional caucuses held this morning, the committee on resolutions decided to report for a reaffirmation of the Cedar Rapids tariff trust plank in the platform which reads:

"That we assert the sovereignty of the people over all corporations and aggregations of capital, and the right residing in the people to enforce such restrictions or prohibitions upon corporation management as will protect the individual and society from abuse of the power which great combinations of capital wield. We favor such amendment of the interstate commerce act as will more fully carry out its prohibition of discrimination in rate making, and any modification of tariff schedules that may be required to prevent their affording shelter to monopoly."

Des Moines, Ia., July 31.—The Republican state convention, which adjourned last night, named the following ticket: Secretary of State, W. B. Martin, of Adair county; auditor of state, B. F. Carroll, of Davis county; treasurer of state, Gilbert S. Gilbertson, of Winnebago county; attorney general, C. W. Mullan, of Blackhawk county; judge of supreme court, Scott M. Ladd, of O'Brien county; judge of supreme court (short term), Charles A. Bishop, of Polk county; clerk supreme court, John C. Crockett, of Hardin county; supreme court reporter, W. W. Cornwall, of Clay county; railroad commissioner, E. A. Dawson, of Bremer.

NEW PAPER MATERIAL.

San Francisco, July 30.—Twenty-three sacks of chaff, or refuse of cane after the sugar has been extracted, were brought from Hilo by the bark Santiago and will be shipped east to be used in an experiment for paper manufacture. Thousands of tons of the chaff are annually burned or otherwise destroyed on sugar plantations in the Hawaiian islands, but observing men believe it can be successfully utilized in paper manufacturing.

DECORATIONS.

Kaiser Confers a Number on Americans Kind to Prince Henry.

Berlin, July 30.—The German emperor has conferred a number of decorations on Americans incidental to the visit to the United States of Prince Henry of Prussia. The Red Eagle of the Third Class is bestowed on Samuel H. Ashbridge, mayor of Philadelphia; Julius Fleishmann, mayor of Cincinnati; Rolla Wells, mayor of St. Louis; David R. Francis, former governor of Missouri; Arthur Eddy, of Chicago, and Gustave H. Schwab, of New York. The Red Eagle of the Fourth class is given to W. S. McChesney, general manager of the St. Louis terminal; Gustave Fischer, president of the German Maennerchor of Chicago; Chief of Police Kiely of St. Louis; Prof. Camillo Von Kleuze, of Chicago, and the Rev. Dr. Gustave Zimmerman, of Chicago.

Those who receive the Crown Order of the Third class are John N. Partridge, police commissioner of New York; Detective Cautain Titus, of New York; Henry Rubens, of Chicago, and William Voke, of Chicago.

The Crown Order of the Fourth class is conferred on Consular Agent Baumbach, of Milwaukee; George C. Boldt, manager of the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York; J. J. Coakley, station master, St. Louis, and Wilheim Schmidt, of Chicago.

The emperor presents autograph photographs of himself to the designers of the yacht Meteor III, C. C. Cary Smith and Henry Barbey.

The foreign office announces a list of presents made by Prince Henry. Some of them were conferred by the prince while he was in the United States, but most of them were sent recently. David G. Hill, assistant secretary of state, received a gold snuff box, bearing the letter "H." and a crown in diamonds.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans was given an enamel portrait of the prince, surrounded by diamonds.

Major-General H. C. Corbin's present was a gold cigarette case, on which was the prince's portrait in diamonds.

Colonel Theodore Abingham and Commander W. S. Cowles, of the navy, each received a gold cigarette case on which were a crown in diamonds and the letter "H."

A bracelet, bearing the prince's portrait in rubies and diamonds, was presented to Mrs. H. H. D. Pierce, wife of the third assistant secretary of state, and to Mr. Pierce was given a framed portrait of the prince.

Other presents were given as follows: Major Richard Sylvester, superintendent of the Washington, D. C., police department; John E. Wilkie, chief of the United States secret service; John Stubb, railway official; Cornelius Van Cotte, postmaster at New York, and J. B. Reynolds, secretary to the mayor of New oYrk, diamond scarf pins; McDougall Hawkes, dock commissioner of New York, a gold scarf pin; Thomas Sturgis, fire commissioner, New York, and Detective Thurston, New York, gold cuff buttons; Police Inspectors Cortright, Harley, Thompson, Kane and Cross, Police Captains Schmitterberger and Wendell, and Captain Smith, of the harbor police all of New York; Assistant Superintendent Hunsdorfer, of the Pinkerton bureau; Mr. Deutsch, who was telegraph agent at the Thirty-fourth street pier, New York, where the Hohenzollern lay, and Louis Murphy, of the United States secret service, all receive scarf pins. Postmaster Frederick E. Coyne, of Chicago, is given a gold cigarette case. Chief of Police Frank O'Neill, of Chicago, a gold scarf pin, and the manager of Willard's hotel, Washington, a gold cigarette case. Framed portraits of the prince were sent to Seth Low, of New York, Patrick A. Collins, mayor of Boston, Carter H. Harrison, mayor of Chicago; to the navy department at Washington, naval and military academies, the New York Yacht club, the University club, New York, to the Armory of Squadron A, New York, and to the Milwaukee museum.

French Decorations for Americans.

Paris, July 30.—Gen. Patrick A. Collins, mayor of Boston, Mass., has been appointed an officer of the legion of honor and Paul Cadeville, mayor of New Orleans, Thomas St. John Gaffney, an attorney, of New York, and Mr. Duven, a merchant of New York, have been appointed chevaliers of the legion.

VENICE DOOMED.

Huge Window Falls in a Great City Church.

Venice, Aug. 4.—A great window in the basilica of the Dominican church of St. John and St. Paul fell yesterday, the result of having been shaken by a heavy clap of thunder.

The church itself, which ranks next to St. Mark's, has been declared by experts to be in imminent danger of collapse. It contains many fine monuments of the most famous doges, who lie buried there.

This disaster, coming so closely on the heels of the crumbling of the campanile, the famous bell tower of St. Mark's, from whose summit Gallileo made his observations, has caused a sentiment of awe and even fear to pervade the city. It would seem as if the whole wonderful city was doomed to destruction.

Warnings that Venice would crumble and sink have not been wanting for years past. Architects have marked the progress of decay in many of the venerable monuments and have suggested repairs that would blunt the tooth of time, but their advice has been disregarded only too often.

Scientific men, aware of the foundation of the city, have predicted that in time it would subside or give way, not in a moment, but gradually, and that with this catastrophe the "queen of the Adriatic" would become but a memory.

Already the Venice of tradition has been doomed by trade. The city of romance, beloved of poets and tourists, is destined to fade from the pleasure maps of Europe and retire into unlovely obscurity, enveloped in the sooty mantle of modern commerce. Not the white-winged commerce of old, when Venice was the haven to which the keels of the world's argosies plowed their way, but the commerce of the smoking steamer, the belching railroad train and the reeking chimneys of noisy factories.

And as the doom if trade falls on the city it seems as if the doom of decay fell with it. The collapse of the campanile, the weak and crumbling structures all along the canals seem to emphasize the warnings of the scientists and suggest that the end of beautiful Venice is not far off.

MOSBY'S MEN.

Leesburg, Va., July 30.—Survivors of Colonel John S. Mosby's famous band of Confederate fighters met in annual reunion in Leesburg to-day. The town was decorated in their honor and the citizens kept open house. The court house green was the scene of the day's festivities. The formal exercises included a formal address of greeting from Colonel E. V. White, to which response was made by Colonel John H. Alexander, president of the veterans' association. The ranks of the veterans are being rapidly thinned by death and scarcely a handful remain to take part in the annual reunions.

National debt July 31 was $973,910,367; increase for month, $4,653,126.

LORD ALVERSTONE.

London, July 31.—Little attention has been paid to the protest of the Irish Nationalists in the house of commons against the appointment of Lord Alverstone as a member of the royal commission to South Africa. Lord Alverstone is the lord chief justice of England, to which post he succeeded in 1900 on the death of Lord Russell. Prior to his elevation to the peerage Lord Alverstone was Sir Richard Everard Webster, baronet and queen's counsel. The latter rank in the higher branch of the law he attained at the age of 36, which is believed to be the record age for this distinction. At present Lord Alverstone is probably the ripest judicial scholar in England.

GRAIN RATES.

Presidents of Railroads Touch Elbows With the Farmers.

Spokane, Wash., Aug. 5.—Grain rates will be reduced from all points in eastern Washington and the reduction will take place in time to benefit the farmers on this year's crop. The amount of reduction is not determined, but conjecture says from one to two cents per bushel.

The Great Northern and the Central Washington branch of the Northern Pacific will be connected by a cross-road to run from the terminus of the Central Washington in the Grand Coulee to Adrian, on the Great Northern. It will be 18 miles in length and will cost about $350,000 and will be built as soon as the surveys can be completed, contracts let and the work done under pressure. It may be completed before January first.

As a result of this arrangement, the Northern Pacific will cease hauling eastward to Spokane and thence westward to the coast and will move its share of the tonnage to the terminus of the Central Washington branch. There it will be taken by the Great Northern and carried to Seattle instead of Tacoma, as heretofore.

These announcements were made by President Mellin, of the Northern Pacific, at Davenport yesterday. The occasion was unique in the history of American railroading. Three railway presidents, in response to a petition from the leading farmers of the Big Bend country had assembled at the county seat of Lincoln county to hear their case, plead their own interests and render arguments. They were President Hill, of the Great Northern and Northern Securities company, a combination with securities rated on Wall street at a billion dollars; President Mellin, of the Northern Pacific, and President A. L. Mohler, of the Oregon Railway and Navigation Co., the lines of Harriman were present. With them was a group of lesser railroad notables. Many addresses were delivered by the three presidents.

Then adjournment was taken to the armory, where an old-fashioned country dinner was served to the railway guests and visitors. The presidents entered heartily into the spirit of the occasion. Mr. Hill deposited his hat under his chair, remarking that he had not enjoyed himself so thoroughly in many a day and rubbed elbows with a wheat grower from Egypt county and another from the Cedar Canyon camp.

After dinner, hundreds of people gathered around the railway presidents, shaking hands and listening to spirited discussions. Mr. Hill talked farming and stock-raising. Mr. Mellin elaborated on his previous announcement, and Mr. Mohler spoke on the immigration plans of the Harriman roads.

All this was preliminary to the real conference of the day. Various counties and districts had sent delegations to the convention and after dinner, these delegates reassembled in the convention hall and through their spokesmen, laid their wishes before the railway presidents. The spectacle was impressive. The large hall was packed to the doors, and scores of farmers, fruit growers and miners stood in the aisles. Many sat on the carpeted floor. Earnestness was stamped upon their features and earnestness ran through all their speeches. Mr. Hill was the only president speaking at the conference. He answered many questions from time to time, offered numerous voluntary explanations of matters that seemed all wrong to the farmers, and repeatedly asked the farmers to speak out their beliefs and convictions. He was frequently applauded and the convention was always alert to applaud any telling point whether made by delegates or by the president.

The entire proceedings were characterized by good spirit and there was much good nature in the badinage.

A special train bearing the railway men and newspaper correspondents returned to Spokane last evening.

Later the party left for Colfax, in Palouse county, where a similar conference will be held to-day. Owing to the third conference, there will be doubtless, a very much larger gathering.

In his speech to the farmers of the Big Bend, President Hill vigorously attacked legislation on railway rates, saying:

"As well attempt to set a broken limb by statutes as to adjust rates. You can legislate until the barn doors rot off. The best thing to do is to act as you have here, with the officials. We will try to act in such a way that you will realize that we are doing something fair and in good faith.

"What you want is the highest price from any store. You want a new market. You must make more people use your stuff. Statesmen will tell us how to do this, but they get a consideration for doing so. I cannot find in public acts one intelligent thing that you have done to get new markets. I don't know any place where you have not been left to shift for yourselves as farmers. You have crops that keep you busy for four months in the year. You want to do something the rest of the time besides whittling or holding down a nail keg. What you should do is to raise stock, roots, forage. There is nothing better than raising stock."

While no definite decision as to rates was expressed, the farmers hope to secure a rate of 10c per bushel for wheat shipped from all Big Bend points to the coast. The present rate is 11½ to 11¾c. The conference may also take up the proposition of shipping Washington grain via Minneapolis in case Pacific coast buyers should attempt to form a combine.

STEAMERS TO SOUTH AFRICA.

Toronto, Ont., Aug. 2.—Canada is to have a steamship service between one of its ports and South Africa. This has been decided upon, and it was the Canadian Manufacturers' Association that received the first intimation of the new line at its head office in Toronto to-day. The following cable was received by Mr. Younge, from Sir William Mullock, postmaster general for Canada, who is now in London: "Arranging for service this moment from Canadian ports for South Africa. Wire at what time you can fill first ships."

This action has evidently been brought to a head by the action of the board of trade conference which was held in the city two weeks ago.

American navy will not be represented in British coronation review; rehearsals for ceremony resumed at Westminster and London street barriers again erected.

STRIKERS RESTLESS

Non-Union Man Attacked and Shot Near Shenandoah.

Shenandoah, Aug. 5.--There were many rumors flying around the regions to-day of trouble in the camp and various parts of the region. The only disturbance that occurred, however, was at Girardville, six miles from here, where a workman coming from the Girard washery, operated by W. R. McTurk & Co., was shot in the leg and slightly injured.

The injured man is Joseph Caparell, an Italian. He had been engaged at work which had been forbidden by the union and had been warned several times to quit. This morning, on his way home, he was met on the road by half a dozen union men who began to beat him. Caparell ran, and as he did so one of the men fired at him. Some of the buckshot hit him in the leg. He managed to walk to a physician's office and after having the shot extracted from his leg he walked to the Lehigh Valley railroad station and boarded a train for Hazelton. Burgess Jones is investigating the assault.

During the night several shots were heard in Shenandoah between brigade headquarters and camp. This gave rise to a rumor that the camp was again being attacked, but an official investigation proved the rumor untrue. The provost marshal is making a searching investigation as to who did the shooting.

The cavalry took another run across the country to-day for exercise, this time going in the direction of Frackville.

Report was made to headquarters to-day that three members of Company I, of the Twelfth regiment, were chased by a crowd of men last night on the outskirts of town and that the soldiers had sought refuge in the house of 'Squire McGuinness at Frackville. The soldiers left the camp without leave after dress parade last evening. They did not carry firearms. On the road to Frackville the soldiers were seen by men in that neighborhood, and soon eighteen or twenty men carrying pistols and clubs gathered with the intention of assaulting them. The soldiers fled and the crowd attempted to run them into a mine hole on the outskirts of Frackville. The militiamen met the 'squire and he took them to his home and kept them there until to-day when they returned to camp.

Brigadier General Gobin in the mean time heard of the incident and sent the cavalry over to Frackville, but before the troops reached there the three men had returned to camp. General Gobin said the three soldiers, who belong in Williamsport, will be court-martialed.

Burgess David Brown, President of Council David R. Jones and Chief of Police John Fry held a conference with General Gobin to-day and confessed their inability to cope with the situation as it exists in the southern section of Shenandoah. The Cambridge colliery, owned by Mr. Jones and 'Squire McGuinnes, is located there. The borough officials told the general that men gather in that part of the town and molest every person, not excepting the women, that happens along. Men, they said, can no longer work there in safety. The burgess said that one man in this crowd had boasted that their object was murder if they can find the man they are seeking. Threats are openly made, and the officials requested that the soldiers be sent there. General Gobin consented to station two companies of infantry in that locality and on the road leading to Turkey Run Hill.

Two injured Lithuanians, who were in the riots of last week, were arrested to-day. The constable located them and asked the military officials for protection while the arrests were made. The two prisoners, who sustained wounds in the feet, were boarding in the foreign quarter of the town. A detachment of the Fourth regiment surrounded the house and the men were placed in a wagon. The soldiers then formed a cordon around the vehicle and escorted it through the streets to the office of 'Squire Shoemaker, who committed the men to Pomsville jail. A third prisoner was taken into custody later in the day.

The three foreigners were held in $1,000 bail each on various charges in connection with the riot. After the hearing they were taken in a carriage surrounded by a company of soldiers to the Pennsylvania railroad station. The journey to the station was made on a run through the foreign settlement.

At the depot Company K, of the Fourth regiment, was lined up in charge bayonet formation. On the bluff overlooking the station there were more than 1,000 strikers. The crowd was kept at a distance and the men were soon whirled away to the Pomsville jail.

Injunction Against Parade.

Kittanning, Pa., Aug. 5.—Judge Patton, of Armstrong county, has continued as permanent the preliminary injunction granted by Judge Wallace, of Lawrence county, on petition of J. G. Beal, Republican candidate for Congress in this district, against William Little and others, representing the United Mine Workers of America and the Monongahela and Carnegie brass bands, restraining them from parading on the streets of Leechburg for the purpose of intimidating miners in the employ of M. G. and J. G. Beal. Judge Patton did not hand down an opinion in the matter, simply announcing his decision at the opening of court.

Attempt to Open Mines Abandoned.

Pottsville, Pa., Aug. 5.—The attempt to start Good Spring colliery was abandoned by the Philadelphia & Reading Coal and Iron Company to-day. All the collieries remain tightly closed and the ranks of the strikers are unbroken. Company officials do not regard prospects favorable for an early resumption.

Non-Union Man Attacked.

South Manchester, Conn., Aug. 5.—The first acts of violence in connection with the strike of the velvet weavers employed at the Cheney Brothers' mill took place to-day. Henry Leister, a non-union man, accompanied by a guard consisting of four members of the firm, while on his way to work was attacked by 150 strikers. He was knocked down by a large stone and is reported to have been severely injured. No one else was injured.

VESSELS IN COLLISION.

Singapore, July 30.—In a collision off Malayca Straits settlement, between the British schooners Prince Alexander and Ban-Hin-Guan, the former vessel was sunk and forty lives were lost.

The schooner Prince Alexander was built in Papenburg, Prussia, in 1878. It was 137.7 feet in length with a net tonnage of 138, and sailed under the British flag. The Ban-Hin-Guan also was built in 1878, at Glasgow. It was 108.3 feet long, with a gross tonnage of 449.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

London, July 31.—Edmund Barton, premier of Australia, replying to-day to a deputation of woman suffragists, headed by Lady Henry Somerset, said the outlook for woman suffrage was excellent throughout the Australian commonwealth. The success the movement already had met with in four out of six states he said presaged the ultimate adoption of the plan throughout the whole federation.

Willard C. Van Derlip, prominent Boston lawyer, arrested for alleged embezzlement of $4,000; is said to have made away with $200,000 Emerson estate.

PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

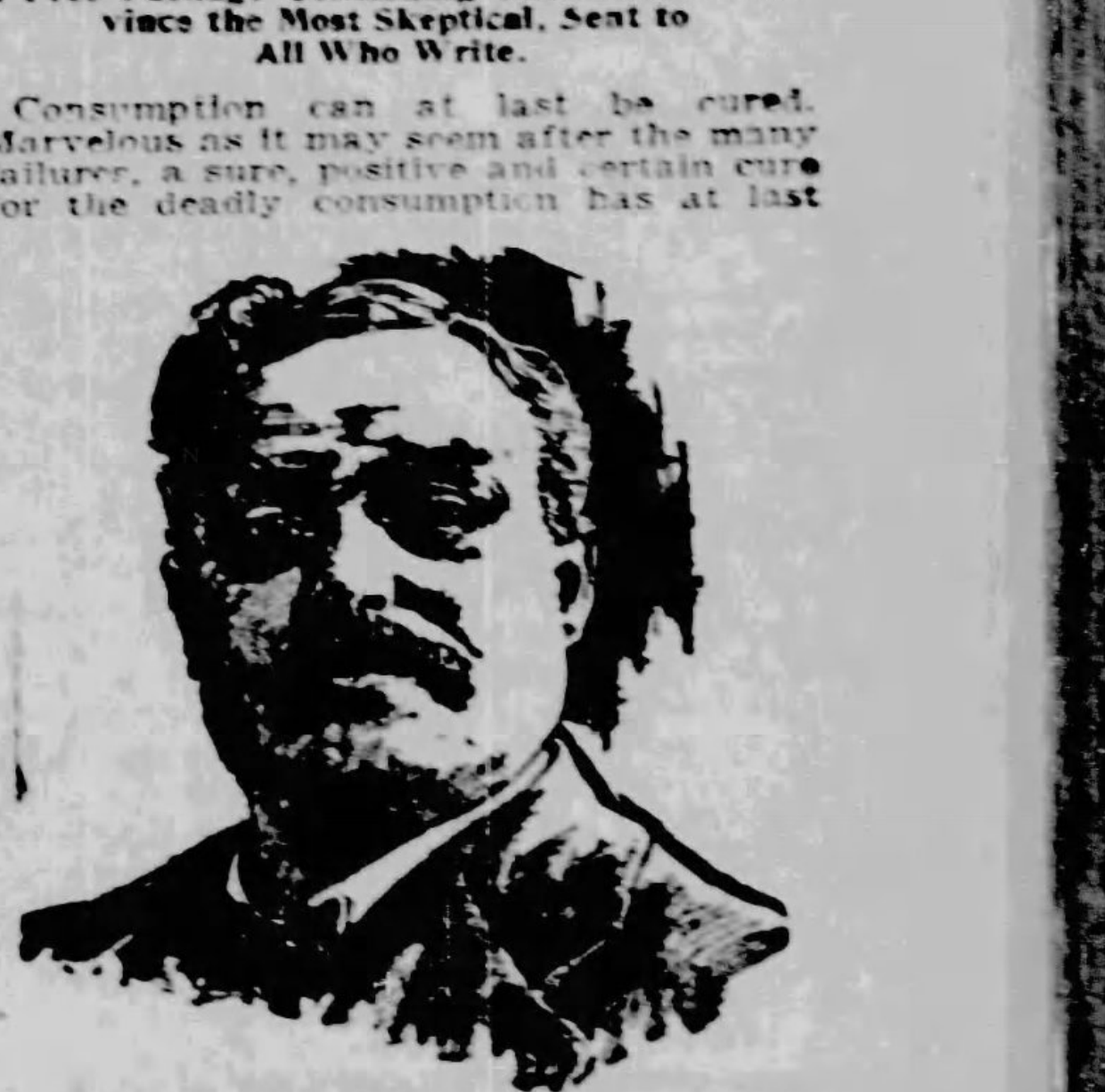
Consumption Can be Cured.

Marvelous Discovery by the Famous Dr. Yonkerman, of Kalamazoo, Mich.—State Officials and Great Medical Men Pronounce it the Only Cure for Consumption and all Throat and Lung Troubles.

Consumptives Given Up to Die and Sent Back from California Hopeless and Helpless are Now Alive and Well Through this Wonderful Cure for Consumption.

A Free Package Containing Sufficient to Convince the Most Skeptical, Sent to All Who Write.

Consumption can at last be cured. Marvelous as it may seem after the many failures, a sure, positive and certain cure for the deadly consumption has at last



DR. D. P. YONKERMAN, the Discoverer of Tuberculozyne, the Only Cure for Consumption.

been discovered by Doctor Derk P. Yonkerman, a great Michigan doctor who has made a life study of this fatal disease. His wonderful remedy has been fully tested and rigidly proven a sure cure by state officials, and noted medical men all over the world testify to its power to kill the dread germ that causes consumption. The doctor makes no secret of the ingredients of his wonderful cure, believing that the people are entitled to such a production of science, and he is sending free treatments all over the world bringing joy of knowledge of certain rescue from this awful, fatal disease. Such eminent scientists as Koch, Luton, Pasteur and all the great medical and germ specialists and chemists have already repeatedly declared that the consumptive germ cannot live a minute in the presence of the ingredients of this wonderful remedy that has already revolutionized the treatment of consumption and has taken it from the catalogue of deadly fatal diseases and placed it in the curable list. Free trial packages and letters from grateful people—former consumptives rescued from the very jaws of death are sent free to all who write to the Dr. Derk P. Yonkerman, 512 Shakespeare Building, Kalamazoo, Mich. Dr. Yonkerman wants every consumptive sufferer on the face of the earth to have this marvelous and only genuine cure for consumption. Write to-day. It is a sure cure and the free trial package sent you will do you more good than all the medicines, cod-liver oils, stimulants or changes of climate and it will convince you that at last there has been discovered the true cure for consumption. Don't delay—there is not an hour to lose when you have consumption, throat or lung trouble. Send to-day for Free package.

CARDINAL GOTTI

Believed to Be Pope Leo's Choice as His Successor.

Rome, July 31.—Cardinal Gotti, the newly appointed prefect of the propaganda, said to a representative of The Associated Press: "I neither expected nor wished my appointment, but like a soldier, when my chief commands, I obey."

The appointment has produced a favorable impression. It is generally believed that American affairs will be dealt with under Cardinal Gotti with greater equanimity than under his predecessor, Cardinal Ledochowski, who had the reputation of favoring Germans and Poles to the detriment of Irish-Americans.

It is believed that Pope Leo has pressed his choice of a successor to the papal throne in the appointment of Cardinal Gotti. This is the most important position within the gift of the pontiff, and in naming Cardinal Gotti it is believed that he has named the cardinal that the pontiff desires shall succeed him. Gotti has long been considered the most likely of all the cardinals as the successor of Leo XIII, and his recent appointment is certain to have influence in his favor. Cardinal Vanutelli will replace Cardinal Gotti as prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Bishops and Regular Discipline. Cardinal Agliardi was appointed prefect of the economy of the Congregation of the Propaganda in place of Cardinal Vincent Vanutelli.

Cardinal Jerome Maria Gotti is a most learned and capable prelate. He was derived from the humblest station in society, and early joined the order of the barefoot Carmelites. Cardinal Gotti's first advancement came from Pius IX, but Pope Leo gave him many important diplomatic missions to fill, all of which have been accomplished with skill and tact. The new prefect is noted for the keen interest he takes in scientific literature and for his generally profound learning. He is 68 years old.

The Grand Review.

London, Aug. 1.—It has been practically decided that King Edward is to review the colonial troops and present the coronation medals in the private grounds of Buckingham palace Aug. 11. The Indian troops will either be reviewed at the same time or the day after.

Anarchists in Rome.

London, Aug. 1.—A dispatch from Rome to the Central News says a number of anarchists have been arrested there. The prisoners are said to have been in correspondence with comrades in Paterson, N. J.

Second typhoon at Manila cleansed cholera-stricken districts and reduced daily deaths to 25. Capt. Phillips, Tenth infantry, appointed governor of Paragua.

HAGUE TRIBUNAL

May Decide Points Growing Out of Chinese Question.

Washington, July 30.—It is within the bounds of probability that the issue that has arisen between the powers interested in China as to the medium in which the indemnities are to be paid will be settled by a reference to The Hague tribunal. It is now announced that under no circumstances will the United States government be forced into the position occupied by some of the powers who demand the payment from China on a gold basis, and there are assurances of steadfast support for the United States in this contention from some of the most powerful governments concerned in the Pekin agreement. Owing to this disagreement the proposition is advanced to refer the whole subject to The Hague tribunal. China was one of the original signatories to The Hague convention, and therefore is in a position to demand a reference of this question and if the Chinese demand is supported, as it will be, by the United States, England and Japan, with perhaps Germany, there is every reason to believe that there will be afforded an opportunity to test the utility of The Hague tribunal on a great issue. Minister Wu was in consultation to-day at the state department with Acting Secretary Hill on this and other matters

It is said here that the commercial treaty between Great Britain and China, approved at a conference at the London foreign office, yesterday, is to serve as a pattern for similar treaties to be negotiated by the other powers with China. By the terms of the Pekin agreement, each of the powers is to have equal trade advantages and privileges in China, and it was recognized at the time of signature that Great Britain, with her large trade interests in the east probably would be the first nation to conclude a treaty.

It is probable that the United States and the other powers signing the Pekin agreement will conclude treaties on the same lines, so that instead of the composite agreement as to trade privileges embodied in the Pekin treaty, each of the powers will have its own convention with China on the question of commercial relations.

The revision which Great Britain proposes to China in the trade treaty, it is said, extends to nearly every point in which the United States is interested, from the registration and protection of trademarks, the creation of national currency, and the extension of the bonded warehouse system, to the reform of the Shanghai mixed court and the abolition of all internal taxation, whether native or foreign or for import or export. If the provisions which will be embodied in the British treaty as it is finally concluded, meet the views and wishes of this government, the United States may accept it under the "most favored nation" clause. But if the results obtained by Great Britain fall short of this government's expectations, then the United States may push separate negotiations and conclude a treaty of its own.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Washington, July 30.—The commissioner of internal revenue has prepared the annual preliminary report of the operations of his bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902. The report shows that the receipts from all sources of internal revenue for the year aggregated $271,867,990, which includes $373,378 tax on money orders turned over by the postmaster general to the collector for the district of Maryland, and for which no expense for collection was incurred making a decrease of $35,003,679 from the receipts for the fiscal year which ended June 30, 1901, and which decrease resulted from the provisions of the act of Congress of date March 2, 1901, reducing in part and repealing in part the war revenue taxes imposed under the act of Congress of June 13, 1898.

The expenses of the bureau for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1902, will approximate $4,712,894, and the percentage of the cost of collection, predicted on these figures, less tax on money orders, as above stated, will be $1.74 on each $100, an increase of 19 cents on each $100 in the percentage of cost of collection as compared with the preceding fiscal year, when the percentage of cost was $1.55 per 100. The increased percentage of cost or conducting the bureau is due largely to increased expenses attending changes in the revenue laws and the cost of handling rebate claims on tobacco, etc., and redemption of stamps provided for by the act of March 2, 1901.

REPUBLICAN TEXT BOOK.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The Republican text book for the campaign of 1902 has been issued by the Republican congressional committee. The book, which is in pamphlet form, contains 380 pages, makes liberal quotations from the speeches of the late President McKinley and also extracts from messages to congress in support of Republican doctrine. The book reviews the record of the Republican party from its beginning to the present time.

The book is intended for the use of coming orators and is designed as an exposition of Republican politics generally.

NAVAL SITE LOST.

Washington, July 30.—Probably the last chance the navy department had to secure a coaling or naval station in Havana was lost by the action of the Cuban cabinet yesterday in authorizing the lease of the arsenal grounds. This was the site of the projected United States naval station, for which it was admirably adapted, by its position and deep water. News of the Cuban cabinet's action has just reached here. Nothing is expected to be done respecting the acquisition of sites for naval or coaling stations elsewhere on the island until next winter.

NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Washington, July 31.—The trustees of the proposed national university are looking forward with pleasure to receiving to-morrow the first installment of interest, amounting to $250,000, on Andrew Carnegie's endowment consisting of $10,000,000 of United States Steel Corportion bonds. Though no definite plans have as yet been announced, it is probable that the money will be applied to the erection of an administration building and laboratory. These are the first buildings to be erected and will be added to as needed.

Miss Hay's Wedding.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The marriage of Miss Alice Hay to James W. Wadsworth, jr., will take place on September 30 at The Fells, Newbury, N. H., the country home of the secretary of state and Mrs. Hay. Only the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends will be present. After a short wedding journey the young people will go to Geneseo, N. Y., for the rest of the autumn.

Died of Wounds.

Washington, July 30.—The War department to-day received a cablegram from Manila reporting the death of Second Lieutenant Albert L. Jossman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, who died of wounds received in action against the Moros at Bayan, Mindanao. He entered the army from Clarkston, Mich.

Des Moines to be Launched.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The cruiser Des Moines will be launched at the Fore River yard, Quincy, Mass., September 20. Her sponsor will be Miss Helen West, daughter of Harrie West, a business man of Des Moines. Miss West was selected for the honor by the people of Des Moines.

RHEUMATISM

I have been a sufferer from Rheumatism for more than six months. I could not raise my hands to my head or put my hands behind me, or even take off my own shirt. Before I had finished three-fourths of a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief I could use my arms as well as ever. You can see why I have such great faith in your relief. Yours truly,

W. C. BAKER,
939 Julia Street, New Orleans

Radway's Ready Relief cures the worst pains in from one to twenty minutes. Sold by druggists.

BE SURE TO GET RADWAY'S

CUBAN LOAN.

This Action of Interest Under the Platt Amendment.

Washington, Aug. 4.—The State department has received the following cablegram from Minister Squires, dated Havana, August 4:

"The House has passed bill authorizing loan of thirty-five million: minimum rate of issue, .90 per cent.; maximum interest, 5 per cent., redeemable forty years."

Under the Platt amendment the United States is bound to take cognizance of every action of the Cuban government relating to loans. Article 2 of that amendment provides:

"That said government shall not assume or contract any public debt to pay the interest upon which, and to make reasonable sinking fund provision for the ultimate discharge of which the ordinary revenues of the island of Cuba, after defraying the current expenses of the government, shall be inadequate."

No computation has been made to ascertain whether or not the loan provided for in the bill which Minister Squires refers to trespasses upon the provision of the Platt amendment, but it is presumed that the Cuban revenues can pay the interest and provide a sinking fund beside defraying the ordinary expenses of the government, as provided in the amendment. At the same time it will no doubt be found very difficult to interpret this particular provision, as the question of revenues may fluctuate according to the conditions in the island.

It is known that the intention of article 2 was to prevent any extraordinary deeming the bonds for the purpose of redeeming he bonds of the so-called republic previous to the Spanish-American war and the payment of large bounties to those who had taken part in the insurrection against Spain. It was intended as a check upon the Cuban government in the matter of incurring indebtedness, although it carries no provision indicating what would be the action of the United States should the Cuban government exceed the indebtedness prohibited by the amendment. Neither is there anything in the amendment indicating what steps the United States would take to determine whether the indebtedness was beyond the proscription or how it would prevent the incurring of such indebtedness.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The state department to-day received the following cablegram from Minister Squiers:

"Havana, Aug. 4, 1902.
"Secretary of State, Washington:

"The Senate passed the following bill Saturday night:

"Article I—The executive committee is authorized to negotiate, in the name of the republic of Cuba, a loan of $4,000,000 (American gold) at a minimum rate of issue of 90 per cent of the value thereof, payable in a period not exceeding 30 years and at a maximum rate of interest of 5 per cent.

"Article II—The republic of Cuba will have the right to take up the bonds of this loan at any time when interest becomes due, by either paying in cash their nominal value or exchanging for them bonds of the other loan which is authorized by this same law at the option of the holder of the first bond

"Article VII—The executive is authorized to guarantee the payment of the principal and interest of this loan with the customs receipts of the republic.

"Article VIII—To secure the increase of national receipts required by this transaction the executive is authorized to proportionately increase the import duties on the articles and merchandise enumerated in the attached statement which specifies the maximum rates.

"Article IX—The rate on which the increase authorized shall take effect will be fixed by the executive.

"Article X—The executive shall likewise negotiate, within a period of six months from date, another loan of $35,000,000 (American gold) on the same basis of time limit, rate of issue, and interest as the first loan, from which he shall set aside in bonds a sum sufficient for taking care of the first loan as provided in Article II, applying the cash to: First, the payment of the indebtedness and obligations legitimately contracted for the benefit of the revolution by the corps commanders of the liberating army, after February 24, 1895, and prior to September 19 of the same year, and to the payment of the indebtedness and obligations which the revolutionary government itself, or through its legitimate representatives, may have contracted previously in foreign countries in compliance with the first transitory provision of the constitution, and second, to the payment of the wages of the liberating army of Cuba, likewise in compliance with the transitory provision cited in the foregoing paragraph after the rolls of said army have been revised and the compensation due each member thereof has been decided. The sum of $23,000,000 is fixed as the maximum for this purpose.

"Article XI—Before the close of the present legislature congress shall vote the receipts necessary to guarantee the redemption of and payment of the interest on this loan in compliance with paragraph 3, of Article LIX of the constitution, and Article II of the appendix thereto."

A NEW EXPLOSIVE.

Washington, July 30.—A new time fuse for use on armor piercing shells loaded with a recently discovered secret explosive of great power has been invented by war department ordnance experts which will, it is asserted, revolutionize foreign warship building. Tests of the explosive and fuses have been made and so long as the United States government holds the secret foreign battleships either must double their steel walls or be as wooden frigates against the new destroyer.

General Crozier, chief of ordnance, is quoted as having said that a test of the new explosive has been conducted with eminent success at the Sandy Hook proving grounds, that the shell carried its contents through the thickest armor and that the fuse lived long enough to have exploded on the interior of the ship of war. The greatest penetration secured was that of a shell fired from a twelve-inch gun. It pierced 14½ inch Krupp armor before detonation. The heaviest shell now in use is said to be only twelve inches thick.

GERMAN EXPORTS.

Washington, Aug. 1.—Germany's exports to the United States during the last fiscal year increased $2,750,000, according to a report made public at the state department from United States Ambassador White at Berlin, dated July 5. The ambassador says that the declared value of the exports to the United States, as shown by the statements made to the embassy by the four United States consul-generals in Germany for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1902, was $102,714,000.

Acting Postmaster General Madden awards contract for printing adhesive postage stamps and stamp books for four years.

TARIFF TALK.

Has a Serious Effect on the National Revenues.

Washington, Aug. 1.—"The agitation in favor of a revision of the tariff is a serious matter so far as the revenues are concerned," said a treasury expert in discussing the Iowa platform. "As things now look I think there will be a surplus of a few million dollars at the end of this fiscal year, despite the wiping out of the war revenues. If this agitation continues there will be a deficit July 1, 1903, of at least $100,000,000 and perhaps of $200,000,000. The reason for this is that if there is any plausible expectation of tariff reduction the exporters will withhold their shipments and importers will reduce their stocks to the lowest possible notch in the hope of securing favorable reductions at an early date. Experiences of the past teach us this."

Washington, Aug. 1.—During July there was an increase in customs receipts of $3,167,000, and a decrease in the revene receipts of $6,700,000, as compared with July, 1901. The balance sheet shows a deficit of $7,500,000 in round numbers, but this has been swelled by the payment of extraordinary appropriations for interest to the several states on civil war claims. The amount paid on these appropriations during the month aggregated three millions and a quarter.

NEW ARMOR PLATE.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The navy people hope to effect the recent development in high explosives and armor projectiles by the army through a considerable improvement in the resisting power of the armor plating of a battleship. Lieutenant Clelland Davis, attached to the naval ordnance bureau, has produced an armor plate, which recently was tested at the proving grounds at Bethlehem and the results encourage the naval officials here to believe that the armor plate has again overtaken the gun in the never-ending struggle for supremacy. This plate is obtained by a novel process, carbon being driven directly into the surface of the hot plate by an intensely powerful current of electricity, the result being a face as hard as glass and of any thickness desired, supported by a tough back, which, it is claimed, cannot be cracked. The depth of the hardening is regulated by the length of time the current plays upon the plate. It is claimed that an average plate can be completely treated electrically in five hours. Moreover, the plate is claimed to be a third lighter for the same resisting power, which means a great saving to constructors.

WOMEN AND LIQUOR.

Washington, July 31.—A case has been docket in the United States supreme court intended to test the right of municipal corporations to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquor to females. The case is that of Daniel Cronin vs. the City of Denver, Col. Cronin is the owner of a saloon and opened a wine room for women. The record shows that he asked for an injunction to restrain the city from enforcing an ordinance prohibiting the maintenance of such a place for females, claiming that the law is unconstitutional because it discriminates against women, and also because it deprives him of property without due process of low. He contended that he had as much right to sell liquor to women as to men and they have as much right to drink as men have. He also referred to the circumstance that equal suffrage prevails in Colorado and agreed that since that women had been given the right of suffrage they stand on the same footing in all respects with men and hence "are entitled to the pursuit of happiness and the same rational enjoyment as their brothers." The district court upheld this contention, but the finding was overruled by the state supreme court.

TRYING TO MAKE PEACE.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Negotiations have been opened in Washington for the establishment of an entente cordiale between the governments of Nicaragua and Colombia. Ministers Concha, of Colombia, and Corea, of Nicaragua, are carrying on the negotiations. The move grows out of the suspicion with which these two countries have viewed each ether of late. Colombia has asserted that Nicaragua is responsible for much of the trouble on the Isthmus of Panama, that expeditions have formed on Nicaraguan soil, and that the Nicaraguan court of Corinto is a base of revolutionary operation against Colombia. There have been strong intimations that Colombia would adopt countersteps by an invasion of Nicaraguan soil. Now, however, there are good prospects that the negotiations opened in Washington will lead to mutual explanations and apologies and to an agreement by which each will rigidly respect the laws of neutrality and the rights of the other.

WAR MANEUVERS.

Washington, Aug. 2.—The joint war maneuvers off the eastern end of Long Island will be robbed of their spectacular features, so far as the navy is concerned, by the decision which has been reached to use sub-caliber tubes in the large guns. These tubes are only an inch in diameter. It also has been decided to use smokeless powder. The firing of smokeless powder creates practically no report, and of course is not appreciable to the sight. Some question has arisen as to the ability of the umpires ashore to determine the points of the war game if they are unable to see the smoke from the guns or to hear the sound of their explosion. The army, on the other hand, will employ the old-fashioned black powder from the fortifications, and there will be plenty of din and smoke when they go into action.

HAYTIAN AFFAIRS.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Captain McCrea, of the gunboat Machias, to-day cabled the navy department that the outbreak in Hayti is practically over. The cablegram, which is dated Cape Haytian, August 4, is as follows:

"After interviewing authorities aspect of affairs appears more satisfactory. Nationale are well armed. Rebels have been driven from critical positions. Little enthusiam. No further danger of serious disturbances."

Captain McCrea requested permission to go to San Juan, Porto Rico, for coal. This was granted him and the Machias probably will come north unless there is another outbreak in Hayti.

SEED DISTRIBUTION.

Washington, Aug. 1.—The distribution of vegetable and flower seeds by the agricultural department for next year will begin September 1. This is three months in advance of the usual time. The change is made in order to insure complete distribution. Each member of the senate and the house will receive 12,000 packages of vegetable seeds.

Shortage Paid Up.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Henry Rechtin, late disbursing officer of the department of justice, to-day deposited with the United States treasurer a certified check for $7,604.52, the amount of the shortage in his accounts recently discovered by the accounting officers of the treasury. Mr. Rechtin is still under arrest.

CITY OF VENICE

Struck Squarely Amidships by the Seguin.

Cleveland, O., Aug. 5.—As a result of a collision on Lake Erie between the steamer City of Venice, ore laden, and the steamer Seguin, a steel lumber vessel, off Rondeau, Canada, last midnight, the former vessel was sunk and three lives lost, while several other persons were more or less seriously injured.

The cause of the collision is not known. There was no fog whatever and the night was fairly clear. The lights of the City of Venice were burning brightly. To this the crew and passengers all tesify, saying they could see the lights on the Venice as she was sinking. The second mate of the Seguin, W. A. Lavigne, who was on watch, refuses absolutely to give any information in regard to the way the accident happened.

"The less said about it the better," was the only statement he would make.

It was shortly after midnight when the accident happened. The City of Venice, laden with 3,600 tons of ore, was bound to Buffalo, while the Seguin was going north to Perry Sound from Ogdensburg. On board the Seguin all were asleep save the second mate, W. A. Lavigne, and the watchman who was with him in the pilot house. The first mate of the Venice, Sullivan, was on watch aboard the boat that went down. How the collision happened cannot be ascertained, as Sullivan is lying in the hospital and Lavigne will not talk. The first that was known that anything had happened was a terrible crash which brought both boats almost to a standstill. The Seguin had struck the Venice fairly amidships and plowed its way half through the boat. The crew and passengers aboard both boats heard a tearing of timbers mingled with calls for help from these already on deck.

All these who were sleeping rushed out on deck and there was a frightful panic for a time. The Venice, which had been split almost in two, was sinking rapidly. Captain Broderick, of the boat, ran on deck in his sleeping robes and immediately called to the men to man the lifeboat. The members of the crew who had not been hurt rushed to his assistance, and in five minutes they had the boat in the water. Several of the men, fearing that the ship would sink before they had opportunity to escape, threw themselves overboard. They were later picked up by the lifeboats from the Seguin. The City of Venice went down in very deep water in less than 15 minutes after the collision occurred. After standing by for an hour the Seguin headed for Cleveland with the survivors, arriving here early to-day.

The City of Venice was a wooden vessel 301 feet long and 42 feet beam. She was owned by the McGraw Transportation Company, of Bay City, Mich., and valued at about $175,000. She was commanded by Captain Broderick.

The Seguin is an iron vessel 207 feet long and 34 feet beam. She is owned by J. B. Miller of Perry Sound, and commanded by Capt. J. B. Sims.

First Mate Sullivan, of the City of Venice, who is lying in a critical condition at the marine hospital, rallied slightly this afternoon and declared that the officers of the Seguin were entirely to blame for the collision.

"I was on the night watch," he said. "It was something after midnight when I first saw another boat ahead. It was still some distance away, but I blew the whistle to signal the boat. She did not answer. I thought that it was strange, but as she was some distance away I made no attempt to get out of the way. All our lights were burning, and there was no fog, so I did not see how they could have helped seeing our vessel. When the boat was considerably closer I whistled again, but still there was no answer. I was then frightened and signaled still another time. I saw that we were not seen, at least there was no attention paid to our signals, and the boat was bearing directly down upon us. I then attempted to get out of the way, and veered the ship diagonally in her course, hoping to escape with a slight rub the collision that I began to realize was inevitable. She was even nearer than I supposed, however, and going at a fast rate. Suddenly the bow loomed up high above us and there was a sickening crash, and then for a moment I scarcely realized what had happened. I was thrown from my feet by the jar and the pilot house was crushed and piled up on top of me. I felt a terrible pain in my back and chest and then I was swept overboard with the pilot house. It all happened so quickly that I scarcely realized each distinct sensation, however." Sullivan was picked up after being in the water a short time. Including the crew and passengers there were about twenty persons on the City of Venice.

SKELETON FOUND.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Workmen employed in tearing out the inside of the White House last week unearthed, deep down under the basement, a portion of a human skeleton. Strenuous efforts have been made to keep the discovery a secret, pending a careful investigation. The workmen have been cautioned not to discuss the subject, and most rigid regulations have been adopted to prevent persons not actually employed in the work from entering the building. Even clerks and messengers belonging to the executive force are excluded under the existing order.

The mysterious discovery was made while the laborers were excavating a subcellar below the floor of the basement for the new heating apparatus. After going down about ten feet a massive stone vault was encountered. It proved to be what was apparently the foundation walls of an old house that had evidently stood on the spot where the White House was afterward erected. It will be remembered that the land upon which the White House and adjacent public buildings stand is made land, developed to its present condition by filling and grading. In this same excavation there was found an immense oven imbedded in the stone wall, and in close proximity to the oven was found the bones. The workmen believed they had unearthed an ancient tomb.

During the tearing out processes many other interesting discoveries have been made. In the famous east room evimansion was destroyed, were disclosed. Pieces of burned timbers were found, having been left undisturbed when the the building was reconstructed.

According to experts, the outside walls of the White House are of perfect construction and are said to be more solid and substantial than those of modern times. Fault is found, however, with some of the interior brick arches, which were found to be dangerously weak and in a state of decay. In a few places the old foundation was found to be in need of repair. New retaining walls have been erected to brace up the weak places.

TURKISH ANARCHISTS.

Washington, July 30.—Commissioner General of Immigration Sargent has sent to immigration officials throughout the country photographs of anarchists who have been expelled from Turkey and who are believed to be on their way to this country. Accompanying the photos from the commissioner were instructions for immigration officials to investigate the charges against the anarchists and if these were found correct, to return the men to the place whence they came.

City of a Thousand Years.

Berlin, Aug. 5.—The quaint old Wurtemberg city of Ravensburg has celebrated the one thousandth anniversary of its founding by a historical procession representing the successive centuries. The king and queen of Wurtemberg attended the ceremonies.

WHEAT AND OATS BEING HARVESTED

Generally in Good Condition, Though Somewhat Delayed.

Washington, Aug. 5.—The weather bureau's weekly summary of crop conditions is as follows:

A drougth prevailing in the previous week from Virginia and the Carolinas westward to Arkansas has been largely broken, the rains being excessively heavy over the western part of the region named. Drougth, however, continues in portions of the lower Ohio valley, the Carolinas and Northern Georgia. The central and northern portions of Texas have again received very heavy rains, and the lake region and the northern portion of the middle Atlantic states have also suffered to some extent from excessive moisture. The protracted drought in the central and southern Rocky mountain districts continues with increased severity and portions of Kansas, Nebraska and the north Pacific coast region are in need of rain. Generally the temperature conditions have been highly favorable.

As a whole, corn has made excellent progress in the principal corn-producing states, and an unusually fine crop is promised. In a small part of the lower Ohio valley and in southeastern Missouri, central and western Kansas, Tennessee and Virginia, a part of the crop is, however, suffering from drougth.

Some winter wheat remains to be harvested in extreme northern districts, where harvesting has been much delayed by rains, and considerable damage has been done to wheat in stack and shock. Harvesting is in general progress on the north Pacific coast under favorable conditions.

Spring wheat harvest has been somewhat delayed by showers in Minnesota, where harvesting is in progress, as far north as the middle portion of the state. In North Dakota high winds and hail have lodged and damaged spring wheat slightly and rust is appearing on the late sown. The crop is ripening very rapidly in the Dakotas, somewhat too rapidly in South Dakota, and harvest has begun in extreme southern North Dakota. In Oregon and Washington spring wheat has made favorable advancement.

Oat harvest in the northern districts has progressed under more favorable conditions than in the previous week, and is nearing completion, except in the more easterly sections.

The central and eastern portions of the cotton belt have experienced more favorable weather and a very general improvement in the condition of cotton is indicated, the rainfall of the week having largely relieved the drought. The Carolinas, portions of Georgia, Louisiana and Missouri, however, continue to suffer from drought, and shedding and rust are more or less extensively reported in the central and eastern districts. In Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee and Arkansas the rainfall has been generally ample, and excessive in the last named state, where cotton has been beaten down to some extent. Central and northern Texas, in common with Arkansas and the northern portions of Louisiana and Mississippi and western Tennessee, received, during the fore part of the week, from 2 to 10 inches of rain. In Texas cotton is making heavy bush, and, as a rule, continues to fruit satisfactorily, but there is considerable complaint of shedding, boll worms and weevil, especially in the lower portions of the Brazos and Colorado valleys. The latter part of the week was more favorable and picking, which is in progress as far north as the Red River valley, with a continuation of the weather of the latter part of the week, will be general within ten days.

Rains have benefited the tobacco crop in Tennessee, Kentucky, Virginia and Maryland, and the conditions have been highly favorable for curing in the Carolinas.

The reports respecting apples continue generally unfavorable, except in Kansas, Michigan, New England and portions of the middle Atlantic states.

DESCENDANT OF GEN. WAYNE

Boston, July 30.—A lineal descendant of "Mad Anthony" Wayne, of revolutionary fame, W. Wayne Belvin, is lodged in the Charles street jail. His career in the world of finance has rivaled, in celebrity, that of his ancestor in military matters. He has been a multimillionaire, and he has been presented to King Edward VII., when Prince of Wales. Now he has, for several days, been in a financial difficulty representing about $150.

It is alleged that he received from a State street mining man a commission on some stock which he claimed he had sold, but which his principal refused to take up, when the stock was delivered to him for payment. The mining man had him arrested. After a court hearing he was remanded to jail.

Belvin has been a promoter and financier, living at various times in London, San Francisco, Seattle, Salt Lake City and New York. He was once a vice president of the Northern Pacific Railroad, under the Vilard regime. With the same control he was president of the Washington Improvement Company of Seattle. Later he was connected with the San Francisco & Eastern Railway and financed the Chicago cold storage plant.

BIG OIL DEAL.

Santa Barbara, Cal, July 30.—A deal has just been consummated whereby practically all of the oil producing interests of Summerland, located on the seashore, about four miles south of this city, have been consolidated and the product will hereafter be handled by a syndicate of eastern capitalists, who have subscribed $700,000 for the purpose. The consolidated property consists of 17,885 acres of oil land, with a water frontage. The combined interest represents a capitalization of $2,000,000. It is proposed to erect a refrery and enter the Hawaiian, New Zealand and other foreign markets.

A Rembrandt Found.

Boston, July 30.—In the course of house cleaning the Museum of Fine Arts finds upon the walls of its picture gallery three genuine Rembrandts, instead of two. The new one has for a long time been ascribed to Rembrandt, but the authority was very doubtful and many experts have disputed its genuineness. It is the "Shower of Gold," from the story of Danae, and was left to the museum first by Francis Brooks, and since his death by his estate. An artist, while cleaning "The Shower of Gold," found in the lower left hand corner, the signature, "Rembrandt—1652."

Siam Has a Little War.

Bangkok, Siam, Aug. 5.—A body of troops, numbering 2,000 men, has been sent north to punish the Shans, who recently attacked and captured the town of Phrae. The town is now in possession of 600 Shans, who are preparing to resist the troops sent against them. The Shans have killed 25 Siamese officials, but have not molested any other inhabitants of the town.

Army Post in California.

San Francisco, July 30.—The new army post to be constructed at Monterey will cost $125,000. The increase of troops stationed within this state has made more barracks necessary. Owing to the excellent sanitary situation the Monterey post will be used as a station for soldiers returning from hard service in the Philippines and for convalescents.

Jesse P. Lyman, president of G. H. Hammond and Hammond Packing companies, announced that J. Ogden Armour had bought large interest in his firms; Attorney General Hamlin, of Illinois, declared if packers' trust is planned he will fight it.

Your mid-summer orders will receive our prompt attention. We have everything for hot weather.

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SUBSTANTIAL—FIRM—RELIABLE

Thirty years of successful merchandising on a firm, substantial basis, employing clean, upright methods—the kind that insure positive reliability—firm worthy of your patronage. We already enjoy the confidence of over half the people in your county but we want yours also. Ask your neighbors about us if you doubt our ability to serve you properly—you will be surprised to find how many customers we have in your vicinity. If we can please others we can please you.

PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT—Our new catalogue No. 71 will be ready about September 1st. Our buyers have scoured the markets of the world for honest, up-to-date goods, to quote in this catalogue, and it will be beyond doubt the finest catalogue ever issued by any mercantile firm. We want every reader of this paper to send for a copy. It will be sent, all charges paid, upon receipt of 15 cents—this amount only half pays the postage, but it is sufficient to show us that you are acting in good faith.

Applications may be sent in now, and we will forward the catalogue as soon as it is issued—about September 1st. Ask for catalogue No. 71, and enclose 15 cents in either stamps or coin. Why not do it now?

Montgomery Ward & Co., Chicago

MINISTER WU.

Washington, July 31.—The announcement from China that Minister Wu is to remain here indefinitely is explained by the further announcement here that there has been a change of plans and that Liang Chang, the newly appointed minister to the United States, who is now in London, acting as secretary to Prince Chen, instead of coming directly to Washington to assume his office, as originally intended, is going first to make a visit to China. This will consume from four to six months, so that Minister Wu probably will not be able to leave the United States this year.

It is stated at the Chinese legation that the embassy appointed by the Chinese government to represent China at the coronation ceremonies has changed its plans and will not be present at the coronation of King Edward VII. It is said that the embassy may be expected to arrive in this country within a fortnight.

The Markets.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, August 2.—Trade is quiet, while attention is concentrated on crop and industrial developments. Generally lower prices for farm products point to the former being largely favorable. The weather conditions of late have been more favorable, but effects of earlier backward weather have not been effaced or repaired. As for the fal land winter outlook, however, the best is predicted.

In industrial affairs the outlook is only satisfactory. The iron and steel situation is still fairly strong on isolated examples of weakness. The railway situation is one of the best in years and the outlook as to tonnage is a flattering one, marred only by the prospect of car shortages later on, reducing or curtailing industrial operations. Fiscal year earnings returns are exceptionally good, and it is probable that, taken as a whole, the railway earnings for the half year will exceed 1901, despite reduced anthracite coal carriers' earnings.

Cotton has weakened quite steadily on reports of good growing conditions, although rain and flood damage reports from Texas helped to steady prices on some days. Dry goods trade reports are quiet. The fall jobbing trade proves to be later than usual in arriving. Some weakness in sheetings and other cottons is noted in wholesale circles. Spring styles in woolens opened this week are, as predicted, shown at advances on last season. Wool, though quiet, is steady, and higher grades are held several cents per pound higher than last year. New business in shoes at Boston is confined largely to sample lots. Shipments, after a temporary spurt, are again shrinking. Leather is in better demand, eastern shoe manufacturers being reported taking freely in the west, but tanners complain of high cost of hides, while shoe manufacturers note high cost of leather and low cost of their finished product.

New business in pig iron for 1903 is still of good volume, but not so active as earlier. Current deliveries are still delayed or insufficient, though helped out by freer importations of foreign iron. The production of the fiscal year ending June 30, was in excess of 17,000,000 tons, the output in the first half of 1902 exceeding all records. If the reduction in stocks and the increased imports are considered a consumption of 500,000 tons in excess of this is shown to have occurred, and the estimated out-turn of 18,000,000 tons for the calendar year is seen to be practically needed. Fully one-half of the steel rail output for 1903 is already booked, and structural mills are also heavily sold ahead.

Tin plate mills are, however, not busy; sheets are quiet and wire is dull. Hardware is active, especially for building. The 1901 record of building will be surpassed this year. Lumber is stronger and higher at the west and is recovering from summer dullness at the east. Receipts and shipments are far ahead of last year at all points.

Wheat, including flour, exports for the week ending July 31, aggregate 4,388,534 bushels, against 3,980,969 last week and 6,463,391 in this week last year. Wheat exports since July 1 aggregate 18,153,840 bushels, against 26,201,038 last season. Corn exports aggregate 28,405 bushels, against 79,611 last week and 563,604 last year. For the fiscal year corn exports are 487,810 against 7,727,647 last season.

Business failures for the week ending July 31 number 168 as against 178 last week, 160 in this week last year, 173 in 1900, 156 in 1899 and 189 in 1898.

Indiana's Corn Crop.

Richmond, Ind., Aug. 4.—Indiana is to have the largest yield of corn in her history, according to State Statistician Johnson, who has received reliable reports from all sections of the state. The corn is "fired" in some counties, but no material damage has been done. The yield is estimated at 40,000,000 bushels, exceeding the yield of last year by 8,000,000 bushels.

GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, Aug. 5.—Close—Trade in wheat has been fairly active. There was some firmness early, but the close was weak, and at the lowest under rather heavy selling. N. E. G. sold from 66c to 66½c. Liverpool prices show little firmer tone. Receipts are large but grading poor. Little on the bull side but poor grading and better cables. Reports from northwest as to crop are excellent. Harvesting has commenced and the crop will soon be on the market.

Corn—Selling pressure has carried the market down. The close was soft and at the lowest. Advices from the northwest regarding crop are decidedly bearish. Small receipts gave market firm tone at the opening, but bearish sentiment was strong and soon started prices down. After selling down from 57½c to 56½, September rallied temporarily, but turned weak again at the close.

Oats—There has been a very small oats market. There was a firm to strong opening. Rains were against the crop and grading. Weakness in other grain was reflected in oats and caused an easy close, although the market shows relatively more strength than either wheat or corn.

Following are the prices at the close:

Corn—September, 56¼c; December, 42¾c.

Oats—New September, 32½c; new December, 31c.

Clover seed—October, $5.15 b; January, $5.10.

Following are the closing quotations from the various boards:

	Open.	High.	Low.	To-day Close.	Aug. 4 Close.
TOLEDO.					
Wheat—					
Cash	79¾	79¾	79	79	79¾
Sept.	71	71⅛	71⅜	70⅝	71
Dec.	71¾	71¾	71⅛	71⅛	71⅝
May	74¼	74¼	73⅝	73⅝	74¼
CHICAGO.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	70	70⅛	69	69@⅛	69¾
Dec.	68⅝	68⅝	68¼	68⅛@¼	68½@⅝
May	71¼	71½	70⅝	70⅝@¾	71¼
Corn—					
Sept.	57	57½	55⅝	55⅞	57¼@⅜
Dec.	43	43	42⅝	42⅝@¾	43¼
May	40⅞	40⅞	40⅝	40⅝@¾	40⅞
Oats—					
Old Sept.	28⅝	28⅝	28¼	28¼	28¾
New Sept.	32½	32½@⅝	31¾	31⅞@32	32¼
New Dec.	30⅜	30⅜	30⅛	30⅛@⅜	30⅜
New May	31⅝	31½	31@⅛	31¼	31⅝
NEW YORK.					
Wheat—					
Sept.	74½	74½@⅝	73⅞	73⅞	74¼
Dec.	74⅛	74¼	73⅜	73⅝	74⅛
Corn—					
Sept.	61⅞	61⅞	60⅝	60⅝	61⅞
Dec.	48	45¾	48	48	48⅛
ST. LOUIS.					
Wheat—					
September	65¼	65¼	64⅝	64⅝@¾	65¼
December	67¼	67¼	66⅞	66⅞	67⅛
MINNEAPOLIS.					
Wheat—					
September	..	....	....	66¼	67⅛
December	..	....	....	65⅞	66⅛
DULUTH.					
Wheat—					
September	..	....	....	68½	69¼
December	..	....	....	66⅝	67⅞
CHICAGO PROVISIONS.					
Pork—					
September	$16.67	$16.90	$16.62	$16.85	$16.72
January	15.75	15.80	15.72	15.77	15.85
October	16.75	16.97	16.75	16.95	16.77
Lard—					
September	10.77	10.85	10.77	10.85	10.82
January	8.77	8.87	8.77	8.85	8.80
October	10.32	10.37	10.30	10.32	10.37
Ribs—					
September	10.35	10.52	10.35	10.47	10.40
January	8.15	8.17	8.15	8.17	8.15
October	10.20	10.30	10.20	10.25	10.26

Chicago.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Wheat—There has been a weak wheat market. There was a little steadiness early on firm cables, due to small receipts at Liverpool and small Russian stocks. The weather in England was threatening. Everything finally became subordinate to the splendid weather conditions in the Northwest and the feeling that with good harvest conditions for spring wheat lower prices were likely.

In the pit there was steady but persistent liquidation. Outside trade not large. New York reports thirty loads wheat taken for export.

Corn—There was a break in corn futures early on lack of demand. It was not easy to tell where the pressure came from, it was so general. On the break there was some demand from shorts and from Armour. Cudahy brokers had buying orders under 56 cents for September. The small estimates helped toward a partial rally.

Cash market firm because there was so little corn. The track men paid high prices to supply themselves. No. 3 yellow, 62¼c.

Shipping demand slow.

Oats—The feature of the oats market has been the weakness of the cash market; samples off 2@3c to-day.

There has been heavy selling of the futures, and it is not easy to say where all the offerings have gone.

Early, there was buying by Cudahy brokers.

Provisions—There was some weakness in provisions early with a drop of 10c to 15c in ribs. On this decline, which was on commission selling with no support, there appeared finally large September buying by brokers, who took enough pork and ribs to turn the whole market up, and to finally make it a strong instead of a weak affair. The supposition is that the packers appeared as the buyers. The pit thought Armour especially.

MONEY AND STOCKS.

New York, Aug. 5.—Noon—Money on call steady at 2¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@5 per cent. Sterling exchange firm, with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.87¾@4.88 for demand, and at $4.85¼@4.85½ for 60 days. Posted rates, $4.86 and $4.88½. Commercial bills, $4.84¾@4.85¾. Bar silver, 52⅝c. Mexican dollars, 41½c.

New York, Aug. 5.—Wall St.—Small and irregular changes were the rule in the opening dealings in stocks which were light. Missouri Pacific ran off a full point and then rallied. St. Louis and San Francisco jumped 1½ and Louisville advanced a point.

The market became firmer after the opening and fractional gains were the rule. Missouri Pacific recovered all its loss. New York Central advanced 2, Hocking Valley 4, and Cleveland, C. C. & St. Louis 1¼; Kansas & Texas pfd. 1¼, and St. Paul nearly a point. Michigan Central sold from 170 to 174. There was a rise of 10 in American Express and 3 in United States Express. Lackawanna lost 1½ and Metropolitan Securities 1¼.

Canada Southern joined the movement of the Vanderbilts with a rise of a point. U. S. Express rose 4½ in all. Manhattan gained a point and Kansas City, Ft. Scott & Memphis pfd. 1¼. These advances were not followed up and the market fell into semi-stagnation at slight reactions. Bonds were firm, but without feature.

The market was almost immovable. New York Central hardened to 166. Sloss Sheffield pfd. gained 1¼. International Power sold at a decline of a point and North American lost 1¼.

Prices drifted slowly downward. St. Paul losing all of its gain, Illinois Central reacting to a fraction below last night and Manhattan wiping out most of its gain. The market was intensely dull.

N. Y. Stock Market.

Am. Loco	32	....	....	31¾
Am. Sug. Ref. Co.	132	132¼	132	132
Atchison	91⅜	92⅛	91⅜	92⅛
Atchison pfd	102⅞	102⅞	101⅞	101⅞
Am. Car & F. Co.	32⅝	....	....	32⅝
Anaconda	104⅞	....	....	104⅞
Amal. Coper	67	67⅝	66⅞	66⅞
Biscuit com	47½	47⅝	47	47½
Balt. & Ohio	108⅝	....	....	108⅞
B'lyn R. Trans	69¼	69½	69	69⅛
Chicago G. W.	31¾	....	....	31½
Clover Leaf pfd	39	....	....	39¼
Con. Tob. 4's	65¼	....	....	65¼
Colorado Fuel	90	91	90	90¾
Colorado South	33	....	....	33
Ches. & Ohio	54½	....	....	54
Erie com	38⅜	....	....	37⅞
Louis & Nash.	145	145⅞	145	145
Leather	12⅝	....	....	13
Manhattan	136	136⅞	135⅛	133⅝
Mex. Cent.	30	....	....	30
Mo. Pac.	116⅝	117½	116⅝	116¾
Mo. K. & T.	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞
North. Am. Co.	124	124	124	124¼
N. Y. Cent.	165⅞	166	165⅞	165⅞
N. Y. C. & St. L.	56¼	....	....	56⅛
Ont. & West.	34⅛	....	....	34
Penna.	159¾	159¾	159	159⅜
People's Gas Co.	103⅞	103⅞	103	103⅛
Reading com	67¼	68	67½	67⅝
Rock Island	190¾	190¾	190	190¾
Rep. I. & S. C.	19½	19⅝	19½	19¼
Rep. pfd	77	....	....	76¼
So. Ry.	39¼	39⅜	39⅜	39⅜
So. Ry. pfd	97½	97⅝	97½	97¼
St. Paul	186½	187	186¼	186⅝
Southern Pac.	68⅝	68⅞	68⅝	68½
Ten. Coal & Iron	69¼	69¼	69	69¼
Union Pacific	107¼	107⅞	107⅛	107¼
U. P. conv. 4's	108½	108½	108¼	108⅜
U. S. Steel	40¼	40¼	40	40⅛
U. S. Steel pfd	89⅞	90	89⅝	89⅞
Wabash com	30½	....	....	30½
Wabash pfd	47	....	....	47
Wab. Deb. B's	78½	76¾	76⅛	76¼
Western Union	88¾	....	....	89
W. & L. E.	23	....	....	23
Wis. Central	28¼	....	....	28
Wis. Central pfd	50¼	51	50⅜	50¾
K. C. S. com	36½	....	....	36

LIVE STOCK.

Union Stock Yards, Clevaldn, O., Aug. 5.—(Bower & Bower's Special Report to The Blade).—Hogs receipts 18 cars; market steady. Choice heavies, $7.90; mediums, $7.75; pigs, $7.50; stags and roughs, $5.50@6.90; closed steady, all sold.

Stock Yards, East Buffalo, N. Y., Aug. 5.—(Eirick Bros.' Special Report to The Blade).—Cattle receipts 3 cars; slow. Hogs receipts 5 cars; firm. Pigs, $7.50@7.70; yorkers, $7.75@7.80; medium heavy, $7.85@7.95. Sheep receipts 2 cars; slow; yesterday's prices.

Detroit, Aug. 5.—The demand for live cattle is dull and slow this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $5.50@6.50; handy butchers cattle, $4.50@6.50; common, $2.50@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders dull and slow, $2.50@4.25; milch cows dull at $25@45; calves, easy at $1.50@6.50. Sheep and lambs fairly active; prime lambs, $5.00@5.50; mixed, $4.00@5.00; culls, $2.00@3.00. Hogs—Light receipts; poor quality; trade is quiet at the following prices: Prime mediums, $7.60@7.65; yorkers, $7.40@7.50; pigs, $7.40@7.50; roughs, $5.50@6.50; stags one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt off.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Cattle receipts, 15,000, including 200 Texans and 500 westerns; market steady; good to prime, $8.00@8.90; poor to medium, $4.75@7.75; stockers and feeders, $2.50@5.25; cows, $1.50@5.75; heifers, $2.50@6.50; canners, $1.50@2.50; bulls, $2.50@5.25; calves, $2.50@6.50; Texas fed steers, $3.25@5.50; western steers, $5.00@6.50. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 16,000; to-morrow, 25,000; left over, 3,594; market steady; mixed and butchers, $7.00@7.75; good to choice heavy, $7.50@7.77½; rough heavy, $7.00@7.40; light, $6.85@7.45; bulk of sales, $7.25@7.50.

Sheep—Receipts, 14,000. Sheep dull; lambs dull; good to choice wethers, $3.50@4.00; fair to choice mixed, $2.50@3.50; native lambs, top $5.75.

East Liberty, Pa., Aug. 5.—(Brinkman, Wood & Beck's special report to The Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 10 loads.

Hogs—Lights higher, others steady; heavy, $7.85@7.90; medium, $7.70@7.75; heavy Yorkers, $7.70; pigs, light Yorkers, $7.50@7.70.

Sheep—Supply light; market dull. Sheep, $3.00@4.40; lambs, $3.00@5.75.

Toledo Produce.

Toledo, Aug. 5.

Quotations to-day are:

Jobbers' selling prices:

Butter—Fancy Elgin creamery, Jersey cow, in 1-lb. prints, 24c; solid pack, 23@23c; choice Michigan creamery, 1-lb. prints, 23c; solid pack, 21c; dairy, 16@18c; packing stock, 14c.

Butterine—Dairy rolls, 14½@15½c; 1-lb. prints, 15@17c; solid pack, 14@16c.

Cheese—Michigan full cream, 11@11½c; firm.

Eggs—Strictly fresh, candled, 18c; market firm; at mark, 17c.

Vegetables—
Cabbage—$1.00 per bbl.
Lettuce—Per lb., 5c.
Radishes—Per doz., 10@15c.
Cucumbers—12½@15c.
Celery—Home-grown, 25c per bunch.
Beets—25@30c per dozen bunches.
Green Corn—10@15c per dozen.
Home grown Tomatoes—Per bushel, $2.00 to $2.50.
Home-grown peas—$1.00.
New onions—$1.00 per bu.
Spring Onions—Per doz., 10@12c.
Wax Beans—Per bu., $1.
New Potatoes—55@60c.
Sweet Pothatoes—$2.25 per bu.

Fruits—
Little Gems—Per basket, 75c@$1.00.
Nutmegs—Per bbl., $1.50@2.25.
Raspberries—$3.00@3.50.
Blackberries—$4.00@4.50.
Blueberries—$2.00@3.25 per bu.
Watermelons—20@25c.
Elberta Peaches—Six-basket crate, $1.75@2.25; four-basket crate, $1.00@1.25.
Apples—60@75c per bu.
Poultry (alive)—Fowls, 9½@10c; spring chickens, 15@20c each; turkeys, 9@10c; ducks, 9@10c; geese, 7@8c.
Poultry (dressed)—Fowls, 10@11c; spring chickens, 20@25c each; turkeys, 12@14c; ducks, 10@12c; geese, 9@10c.

New York Produce Market.

New York, Aug. 5.—Beef quiet; Family, $15.00@16.00; mess, $12.00@12.50; packet, $14.00@15.00.

Pork steady. Mess, $18.25@19.25; short clear, $19.50@21.25.

Lard steady. Prime western steam, $11.05.

Butter receipts, 11,860 pkgs. Market steady. State dairy, 17@20c; state creamery, 17@20½c; renovated, 16@18c; factory, 14½@16½c; imitation creamery, 15@17½c.

Cheese receipts 15,033 pkgs. Market weak to steady. New state full cream, small, colored fancy, 9¾c; small white, 9¾c; large colored, 9¾c; large white, 9¾c.

Eggs receipts 12,175 pkgs. Market steady to firm. State and Pennsylvania.

Chicago Produce.

Chicago, Aug. 5.—Butter steady; Creameries, 15@19½c; dairies, 15@18c.

Cheese steady. Twins, 10½@10¾c; daisies, 10½@10¾c; young Americas, 10½@11c.

Eggs weak, 16c.

COTTON.

New York, Aug. 5.—The cotton market opened steady, with prices unchanged to 4 points lower, this being a great surprise to the bears who had fully counted upon a break of 8 to 10 points in sympathy with weak Liverpool cables. Active demand for August by a local spot cotton house, heavy Wall street and some southern buying of the new crop months and absence of liquidation caused the market to open but little off from last night's final bids. Following the call the buying movement was unabated, and while prices did not change much, they held closely to the opening figures with the room rather inclined to take the bull side for a turn. Some misgivings were entertained as to the tenor of this week's crop weather report from Washington, due at midday. Room shorts were nervous buyers all the forenoon. Finding the market here disposed to do better, Liverpool rallied partially before the close, but did not send buying orders of account here. The west and the continent bought the fall and winter options toward midday. Private cables from Liverpool attributed the weakness there to American selling orders and to a bearish interpretation of yesterday's bureau condition statement.

Late in the morning the market was steady and a trifle over last night's bids on Wall street and New Orleans support. At noon prices were net 16 to 20 points higher. Spot was quiet; middling uplands, 9 15-16; middling gulf, 9 3-16. Estimated receipts at the ports to-day, 2,000 bales, against 1,684 actual last week and 1,800 actual last year. For the week, 20,000 bales, against 19,341 actual last week and 19,701 actual last year.

To-day's receipts at New Orleans were 793 bales, against 1,292 bales last year and at Houston 469 bales, against 1,280 bales last year.

Cotton futures opened steady. Aug., 8.11; Sept., 7.75; Oct., 7.65; Nov., 7.59; Dec., 7.58; Jan., 7.57; Feb., 7.56; March, 7.54.

Cotton spot quiet; mid ups, 8¾c; mid gulf, 9¼c; sales 25 bales.

WOOL.

Boston, Aug. 5.—The wool market is quieter than it has been for some time. The general tone appears healthy, all interests reporting having done a good business up to last week. Buyers here are few just now, but dealers have still some work to do in packing and shipping wool already sold. The outlook for domestic wool is favorable. Stocks of foreign wools are the lightest for years at this season and no further supplies of moment are likely to arrive before winter. The mills are nearly all busy.